MORNING EDITION

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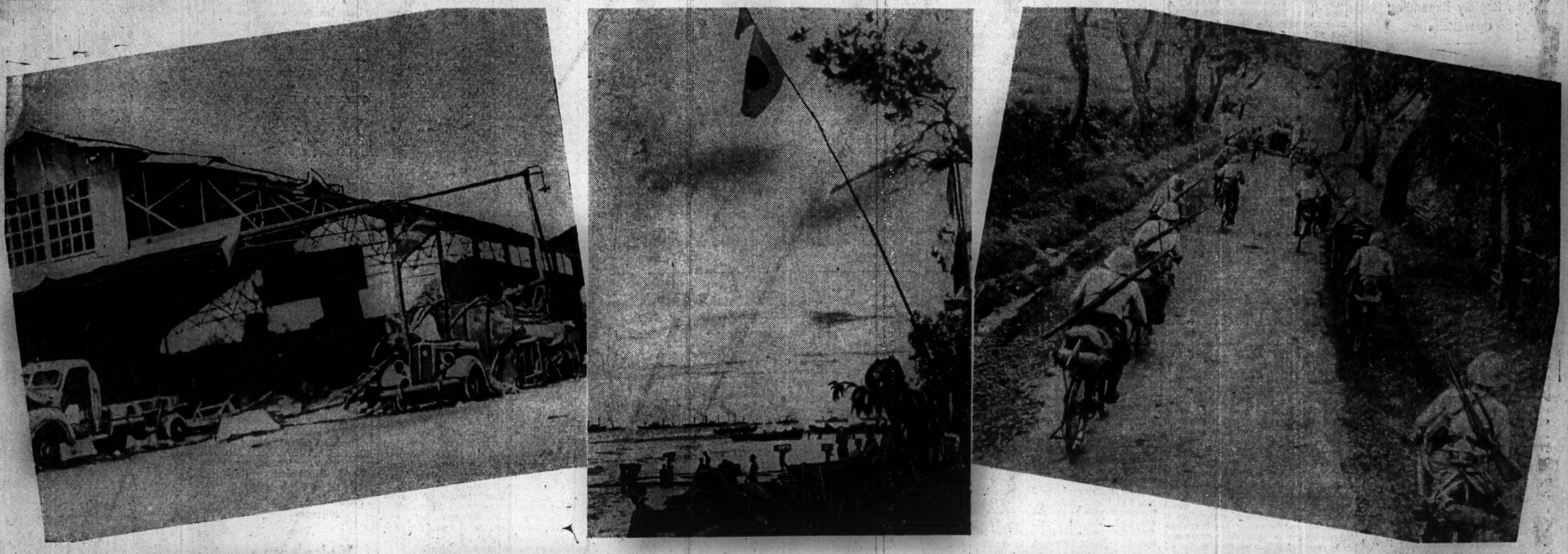
First Pictures of Spectacular Warfare in Java



On all fronts the Japanese Fighting Forces have swept like a tidal wave over the enemy strongholds in the Pacific. The Netherlands East Indies, for instance, fell nine days after the daring and overpowering three-point landings on the island of Java. The concussion from one of the bursting high explosives dropped by Japanese airmen was enough to blow off the roof of the hangar at Kalidjati airport. (See left cut). The hangar was set on fire and trucks burned. While these air raids were going on, Japanese were landing on Java in successive waves. (See center picture). The presence of numerous Japanese transports off the shores seems to indicate that all the enemy coastal guns have been silenced. Men can be seen carrying crates of ammunition from a barge. In the right picture, the cyclists are advancing into Bandoeng, not far from Batavia. They are meeting with no resistance whatever. This unit forms part of the forces which assisted in isolating the main N.E.I. forces and thus forcing their unconditional surrender on March 9 after the enemy troops had been trapped. (Censored by War Ministry)

MANCHOU PREMIER FETES DIGNITARIES AT GRAND FUNCTION

His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa Honors Occasion With Presence

JAPAN THANKED FOR AID

Relations Between Two Countries Likened to That of Parent and Child

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier and Special Envoy of Manchoukuo to Japan, was host to an elaborate dinner held at the Imperial Hotel at 6:30 p.m. Thursday for officials of the Japanese Government concerned in official business related to his present visit to Japan. His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa honored the function with His Imperial Highness' presence. His Imperial Highness was respectfully welcomed at the scene by Premier Chang, Manchoukuoan Ambassador Li Shao-keng, and others and was pleased to shake hands with Premier Chang and Ambassador Li. Members of the suite of Premier Chang were received in audience by His Imperial Highness.

Among the guests were Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Communications Minister Ken Terashima, Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Minister without Portfolio Teiichi Suzuki, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Governor-General of Chosen Jiro Minami and many other high civil officials and military officers numbering altogether about 180.

Premier Chang rose and respectfully proposed a toast for the long life of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. In return, His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa courteously proposed a toast for the continued health of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. These were respectfully observed by all the attendants. Premier Chang then rose again and proposed a toast for the health of His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa.

After this, Premier Chang respectfully thanked His Imperial Highness for the honor given to the function by His Imperial Highness' presence and then offered his gratitude to the Japanese Government and people for their support and help to Manchoukuo since its Empire was founded.

On behalf of the guests, Premier Tojo delivered a message felicitating the 10th anniversary of the founding of

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Japanese Wife of German Mining Engineer Tells of Horrors of Internment in N.E.I.

Domei

BANDOENG, March 19.—Mrs. Towa Tanaka, a Japanese woman hailing from Kanagawa Prefecture and wife of a German mining engineer, who had been interned at Tjibadak and was recently rescued by the Japanese Force, gave vivid account of her life of internment to the Press.

"On the morning of December 8 last, my three daughters and I were arrested by the police and immediately interned at a concentration camp on the outskirts of Palembang," she declared.

"Wire-entanglements were set up around the camp and, at the point of the bayonet, all our money was confiscated. We were not permitted to chat with each other.

"On January 5, we were sent to Merak and then to a prison in Batavia. On the way to the Dutch capital, we were treated worse than animals. Then we were transferred to another concentration camp for German women at Tjibadak.

"When I saw a Dutch paper on March 2 and learned that Japanese Forces had landed on Java, I wept with joy. My daughters and I are ready to do whatever we can to repay the kindness extended to us by the Japanese Forces," she concluded.

PREMIER TOJO LAUDS MANCHOUKUO STATE

General Points Out Startling Development Made by Neighboring Country

CHANG GOES TO TAMA

Thanks Envoy Reports to Spirit Of Emperor Taisho of Nation's Tenth Anniversary

Premier Hideki Tojo, in his capacity of War Minister, paid high tribute to Manchoukuo on Thursday.

The occasion was a luncheon party jointly given by the three highest Army leaders in honor of Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo and members of his suite, now on a mission of thanks for the aid Japan has rendered to Manchoukuo since it was founded 10 years ago.

The Premier said the Army had a keen sense of gratitude for the assistance, both material and spiritual, which Manchoukuo has given to Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

He explained that Manchoukuo's collaboration with Japan did much to make possible the series of great victories scored by the Imperial Forces in the war, and he spoke in glowing terms of the manner in which Manchoukuo is contributing its share to insure the security of the north.

Premier Chang and his party began their fourth day in Tokyo on Thursday by visiting the mausoleum of the Emperor Taisho at Tama.

Accompanied by Ambassador Li Shao-keng of Manchoukuo and members of the Embassy staff, the visiting Manchoukuoans left their headquarters at the Imperial Hotel at 7:40 a.m. The party traveled by motorcar and children who lined the streets, waved flags as the procession sped along.

At the Tama Imperial Mausoleum the distinguished visitors paid homage, and announced to the spirit of the Emperor Taisho the joy of the Manchoukuo people over the 10th anniversary of the founding of their State and their gratitude for the Japanese aid which has

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JAPANESE IN BRAZIL BRUTALLY TREATED

Pressure Growing Daily More Intolerable—Embassy Staff No Exception

MANY ARRESTS MADE

Friendship Abandoned for Sake Of Becoming Tool of U.S. Dollar Diplomacy

Special to the Asahi

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—The pressure being brought to bear on Japanese residents in Brazil is growing daily more intolerable, and the manner of control exercised by the Brazilian Government over the Japanese Embassy is discourteous to a degree. Ambassador Itaro Ishii is not permitted to leave his residence for more than one hour a day, and even then he is required to obtain the special permission of the authorities.

When a riot broke out in Rio de Janeiro recently, following the sinking of the fourth Brazilian steamship by a German submarine, Japanese shops were left intact, but the pressure on Japanese residents has gradually grown more rigorous since.

Many Are Arrested

Especially in the hinterland where many Japanese farmer immigrants live, one Japanese after another is being arrested in rapid succession on suspicion of espionage. At Sao Paulo, conversation over the telephone in Japanese is forbidden. There are even cases where Japanese nationals were taken into police custody on suspicion of espionage for no stronger reason than that they were conversing in Japanese on the street.

Thus, Brazil has now made herself completely subservient to American dollar diplomacy. Not only has she jettisoned her traditional friendship with Japan but she is dealing most harshly and unlawfully with the Japanese residents who, for many years, have worked very hard for the development of the resources of that

(Continued on Page 2)

PROTEST TO BRAZIL IS SENT BY JAPAN ON ANTI-AXIS RIOTS

Representation to Rio Government Regrets Steps Taken By President

DISPATCHED VIA SPAIN

Points Out Considerate Treatment Given Brazilian Nationals in East Asia

The Japanese Government on March 12 served a stiff protest to the Brazilian Government, holding the latter responsible for any developments likely to arise as an aftermath of the recent anti-Japanese riots in Brazil and recent presidential decree for confiscation of Axis assets in Brazil, the Foreign Office revealed Thursday afternoon.

The Brazilian presidential decree was issued in retaliation against the recent sinking of a Brazilian vessel in the Atlantic allegedly by Axis warcraft.

The Japanese protest was submitted through the good offices of the Spanish Government, which has agreed to represent Japanese interests in Brazil for the duration of the hostilities.

Pointing out that the anti-Axis riots in Brazil were reported to have been instigated by the presidential decree for the confiscation of Axis assets, the informal statement from the Foreign Office said, although the extent of damages caused to Japanese nationals in Brazil is not yet known, Japan cannot acquiesce in the Brazilian authorities' improper measure, nor in the anti-Japanese riots.

Therefore, the statement said, a protest was filed with the Brazilian Government March 12 through the Spanish Government.

The diplomatic representation, according to the Foreign Office, characterized the Brazilian presidential decree as "extremely improper," not only in its purport, but also in view of the fact that it was summarily put into effect without any delay after its issuance.

Japan additionally has registered its dissatisfaction over the anti-Axis riots in Brazil, which occurred as a sequel to the presidential decree, inasmuch as lenient and considerate treatment has been accorded Brazilian nationals resident in Japan as well as territories under Japanese control.

The protest regretted that law-abiding and peaceful Japanese nationals in Brazil thus have been rewarded for their past contributions toward the development of Brazilian industry.

Minami to Leave

General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen who has been visiting the capital in order to consult with the central authorities, will leave here for Keijo on Saturday.

EASTERN JAVA AREA NOW UNDER CONTROL OF JAPANESE ARMY

Imperial Troops Make Entries Into Besoeki, Siloebondo, Bondowoso, Banjoewangi

BATAVIA TEMPLES OPENED

Nippon Forces Rapidly Restore Damaged Oil Facilities—Palembang Normal

Domei

SURABAYA, March 19.—With the bloodless advance of Japanese Units having been made to secure peace and order following the complete and unconditional surrender of the Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies, the Eastern part of Java Island has been placed under control of the Japanese.

Japanese columns, which marched into the city of Besoeki, some 130 kilometers southeast of here, on Sunday, continued their advances and made triumphal entries into Siloebondo and Bondowoso on Monday and Tuesday respectively.

Meanwhile, Japanese entries into Banjoewangi, facing the Bali Strait, and another key town, were made on Tuesday, when Japanese Units disarmed approximately 1,550 Dutch East Indies troops.

Batavia Temples Open

Domei

BATAVIA, March 19.—With peace and order completely restored here following the swift occupation of the Netherlands East Indies capital by Japanese troops, all museums, libraries and temples which had been closed and guarded from harm by the Japanese Forces, were opened wide to the general public today.

Greatly moved by this considerate act on the part of the Japanese Army, the natives are manifesting greater enthusiasm for cultural activities and are flocking to these cultural and spiritual havens which were preserved from damage and harm.

With the tolling of temple bells, the Javanese are seen gathering into long processions leading to religious sanctuaries, while native religious ceremonies are adding to the peaceful atmosphere of the city.

Also, with the reopening of motion picture houses, the propaganda section of the Japanese Army is busily engaged in its task of driving home to the people the idea of Asia for the Asiatics.

Ready to Produce

Domei

PALEMBANG, March 19.—A little more than a month since Japanese paratroops landed here, enemy remnants have been rounded up and administrative organs taken over, starting the city, not to speak of the entire island, well on its way to a new significant

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY UNITS TAKE CALAPAN TO SEVER ROUTE OF SUPPLY

Patriotic Airs and News Replace Jazz, Vicious Propaganda in P.I. Broadcasts

Owners of radios in the Philippines can tune in to broadcasts again by new patriotic songs of Japan and news have taken the place of jazz and propaganda, according to Jiro Hayashi head of the Taihoku Broadcasting station, who has just returned to Taihoku after spending a month in Manila during which time he supervised the reconstruction work of radio broadcasting there.

"Excepting for Bataan Peninsula, in which there are still traces of war, reconstruction work in the Philippines is progressing rapidly," he said, continuing, "the different stations are operating at full blast again. The equipment is excellent. The microphones, for instance, are the very best money can buy. America certainly did not stint in her expenditures in this connection.

"The broadcasts till now were completely Americanized, most programs being of a commercial nature, with music and news. There are many evident proofs of the wild propaganda that was broadcasted up to the time Manila was captured.

"Now that we have taken over the stations, however, the broadcasts will continue from 7:55 a.m. to 10 p.m. There will be no more jazz, its place being taken by patriotic and classical songs. We will try to introduce the spirit and culture of Japan in news form. A children's hour will be arranged soon and lectures will also be given regularly.

"News now is broadcast in the Japanese, Spanish, Tagalog, Visayan, and English languages. The many Chinese in the Philippines from Fukien Province tune in to the news broadcast in the Fukien dialect from the Taihoku Broadcasting Station and are beginning to understand the true meaning of the War of Greater East Asia."

SOUTHERN CULTURE ORGAN INAUGURATED BY STUDENTS

Society Already Has Membership of 500—Delegates Will Be Sent Overseas

Students of the various universities and colleges in Japan have risen to work for the construction of Greater East Asia, and have formed a society to study the cultures of the South.

Led by students from the Waseda, Keio, and the Osaka Imperial Universities, the Students' Southern Cultural Society, which already has a membership of 500, was formed recently.

On February 25, a Planning Committee was formed, according to which, students of the various schools will be called to take a new interest in the cultures of the South, and later some members will be sent to Malaya, the Philippines, the East Indies, Burma, and to New Guinea to arouse the interest of the students there.

Research societies will be formed, and an inspection committee will undertake to help those students who hope to advance to the South in the future.

Visit Atsuta Shrine

Count Hideo Kodama and Kenjiro Kitajima, newly appointed advisers to the Imperial Army, arrived at Nagoya from Kyoto Thursday and visited the Atsuta Shrine to report on their assumption of new posts.

LOSS OF SUBMARINE IS ADMITTED BY U.S.

Seriously Damaged Sealion Scrapped—Same Fate in Store for Stewart

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—The loss of the U.S. 1,315-ton submarine Shark was announced today by the United States' Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

The announcement stated that the Shark did not return from operations in the Southern Pacific and was overdue.

The Navy Department also disclosed that the 1,350-ton submarine Sealion had been so seriously damaged that she had to be scrapped. The same fate is in store for the 1,190-ton destroyer Stewart which was severely damaged in the fighting in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean and has been under repair in Surabaya, the announcement revealed.

Pownall, Ceylon Commander

Domei

BERNE, March 18.—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Pownall, former commander of the British forces in East Asia and chief-of-staff of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, was on March 15 appointed commander of the British army force in Ceylon Island, according to a report reaching here from Colombo today.

Navy Closely Cooperating With Land Forces in Bataan Drive

TRANSPORT IS SUNK

Wharves and Warehouses at Cagayan, Key Point in Mindanao, Bombed Severely

1,660-TON SHIP CAPTURED

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—According to a dispatch received here from Melbourne, Japanese aircraft, twice today, in the morning and afternoon, bombed Florida Island in the Solomon Group, northeast of the Australian mainland.

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, March 18.—Following their bloodless landing which was carried out in effective cooperation with the Navy before daybreak of February 27 near Calapan, on the northeastern shore of Mindoro Island, to paralyze the supply route to the Bataan Peninsula, Japanese Army units started their westward drive and completely reduced the city of Calapan shortly before 9:30 a.m. that day.

Before the occupation of the city, the Japanese units encountered and drove away approximately 150 enemy native troops in the neighborhood of the Calapan airfield which was taken shortly afterward by the Japanese.

Death or Surrender

Domei

ON THE PHILIPPINE FRONT, March 19.—With the command of Mindoro Island secured by the Japanese Forces and the only remaining supply route cut off as a result, the United States and Philippines forces on Corregidor and Bataan Peninsula are now compelled to choose between death or surrender.

Establishing air bases at Mindoro, Cebu, Bohol and on other islands, the United States and Philippines forces have been attempting to prolong their resistance, but in vain.

Imperial Navy Active

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, March 19.—Collaborating with the Japanese Army attacking United States and Philippine troops on the Bataan Peninsula, the Imperial

(Continued on Page 2)

MALAYAN PENINSULA RETURNS TO NORMAL

Local Inhabitants Cooperate With Japanese in Removing Rubble

TRAIN SERVICE RESTORED

Tin Mines in Neighborhood of Ipoh Rapidly Expanding Operations

Domei

THAI-FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER, March 18.—Returning after a thrilling 12-day journey from Shonan City (Singapore) through the Malay Peninsula and Thailand as far as Cambodia in French Indo-China, a Domei correspondent disclosed in a realistic account today the speed with which reconstruction is progressing throughout Malaya.

Cheered by encouraging scenes of bustling Shonan City he began, I enthusiastically bid farewell to the city at noon of February 24 and headed on a 3,000-kilometer journey northward, over the memorable highway of astounding Japanese advance.

This highway which runs uninterruptedly into the Thai territory is a vivid reminder of recent struggles between Japanese and vanquished British forces, which I had witnessed for three long months as an army reporter.

Today it stands as a symbolic highway of victory and of peace.

At Buizan, the strategic hill overlooking Shonan City and formerly designated Bukit Timah, droves of perspiring British prisoners of war were filling bomb craters found everywhere. The Johore causeway already had been repaired and stood firm against the current of the strait.

In Johore Bahru I witnessed an amazing transformation of the region. Local inhabitants who fled from their homes at the beginning of hostilities had long since returned and were seen feverishly reclaiming their lands. The tower of the Johore palace stood against a cloudless sky as if the past struggle which had raged around its vicinity was all a dream.

As I drove onward to Ayer Itam I saw stark results of the enemy scorched earth strategy which devastated only 30 kilometers of the extreme southern region of Malaya and produced nothing beyond suffering for the local inhabitants. Despite the seriousness of damages inflicted on their lands there was hope in the eyes of energetic Malayans and Chinese engaging in the work of reconstruction.

Rubbles Cleared

At Ayer Itam the merchants were clearing the cluttered streets and roads for there was an order today that shops can re-open tomorrow—traffic permitting.

From here I dashed northward to the highlands of northern Johore State and reached the border town of Gemas by sunset. The British forces had made a final show of respectable resistance at this precise spot, but already homes were seen lighted with electricity while locomotives were running on nearby tracks, blowing shrill whistles as if to herald the re-birth of that city.

From this scent the road led into a pitch black rubber forest with my thankful headlights interrupting the oppressive darkness I found my way to Sembaran, capital of Negri Sembilan State an hour before midnight. To attest to a revival of normalcy the population was fast in slumber-land. Utter silence in the streets revealed that it trusted the occupying Japanese Forces as its guardians.

Early the following morning I was roused out from my sleep by jabbering shoppers in a nearby market. As I sauntered out to the streets there was nothing to indicate anything but peace and order of the pre-war days.

As I arrived at Selangor, second largest city of the Selangor State, I was surprised to see endless rows of arches constructed with palm leaves and other tropical plants. These and added decorations of Japanese flags were supervised by awakened Chinese populations of northern Malaya to mark the fall of Singapore and they lined the highway throughout the remainder of the journey up to the Thai border. Indeed, this was a scene which I wished to reveal to Chiang Kai-shek.

By 10 o'clock in the morning I arrived in Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Selangor State, and the scene of complete order was only a replica of conditions in previous cities and towns. Business is continuing at a normal rate while merchants belatedly seeking permits to open their shops are daily crowding the military headquarters in the capital. The local daily is now serving the local citizens who avidly are pursuing events of the Greater East Asia War.

Tin Mines in Operation

The tin mines in the neighborhood of Ipoh have already begun operations, while the tidy town itself showed signs of complete recovery from the ravages of recent battles.

On my way to Taiping I crossed the now famous Perak River, where a daring crossing had been effected by the unstoppable Japanese Forces in view of fierce enemy resistance from entrenched positions. Of course, the damaged railway bridge had been replaced with a wooden structure by cooperative efforts of Japanese Army engineers and willing villagers.

On February 27 of the following morning I made straight for the Thai border where a Chinese, whom, I learned, to be a police officer, halted me and pointed out my direction from this highway junction after short questioning. He was god-sent for he spoke in Japanese—another revelation of the rapid transformation of all Malaya.

From the southern tip of Shonanto to the extreme north of former British Malaya there is a planned and coordinated effort by occupying Japanese troops and willing native Asiatic races to elevate the region even beyond its ancient glory.

Imperial Princes Included in List Of 37th Army Honors

The 37th conferment of honors on persons who have rendered distinguished service in the China Affair, was announced jointly by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations at midnight Thursday. It is with awe to note that the names of His Highness Prince Gin Ri and five Princes of the Blood are listed in the honors. According to the announcement, His Highness Major-General Prince Ri, His Imperial Highness Colonel Prince Tsunenori Kaya, and His Imperial Highness Colonel Prince Yasuhito Chichibu were decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite, and His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-Colonel Prince Haruhito Kanin, His Imperial Highness Captain Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda and His Imperial Highness Lieutenant Prince Morihiro Higashikuni with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite. Many other Army officers and civilians in military services also were decorated. Lieutenant-General Sadashi Shimomura was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Eastern Java Area Now Under Control Of Japanese Army

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position in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The transfer of administrative control from the Dutch to the Japanese was conducted smoothly thanks to the efforts of Tjarda Van Starkenborgh, former Dutch Governor-General, who carried on his duties to the last moment.

The happiness of the native population in being freed from the Dutch yoke is apparent in the wild delight with which the Imperial troops are being welcomed everywhere, while the confidence the people place in the Imperial troops is revealed by the fact that none of the inhabitants of this city evacuated.

Although the retreating Dutch troops evidently did their best to render the many oil wells useless by setting fire to them or by pouring cement down the borings, the work of restoration is going on swiftly under the herculean efforts of the reconstruction corps and it is reported that a portion of the oil wells to the north of the city will be producing within a few days.

Japanese in Brazil Brutally Treated

(Continued from Page 1)

country. The helpless Japanese residents, numbering 20,000, have no Japanese consulate to appeal to and are obliged to abide by the inevitable as best as they can. They are impatiently looking forward to Japan's final victory in the present war, their only solace at present being the newspapers wherein they read of Japanese victories every day. Many are thinking of evacuating Brazil to find new fields of activity in Greater East Asia, where they believe their experience of work in the tropical or semi-tropical zones will stand them in good stead.

Situation in Peru

The Japanese residents in Peru are leading a comparatively quiet life. There is no report suggesting any hard pressure being put on them. The members of the Japanese Legation staff are interned in a country village some 20 kilometers from Lima.

Infuriated at the sinking of a Chilean ship by a submarine off New York, a mob staged a demonstration at Santiago on March 17, German and Japanese shops being stoned. The Chilean Government is, however, maintaining a comparatively cautious attitude, confining itself to an inquiry into the truth of the case. Labor organizations and a few newspapers are clamoring for the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, and America is doing her best to institute them.

At the moment, the Chilean Government is acting with sufficient circumspection and there is no sign of its taking the extreme step of breaking off diplomatic relations with Japan.

Argentina Strictly Neutral

Argentina is stoutly holding to her attitude of strict neutrality. The basis of the present Government has been considerably strengthened. The fact that the Government party won the recent election leads one to believe that there will be no change in the diplomatic policy of the Government and that it will maintain its attitude of strict neutrality.

The desperate efforts being made by the United States to win over the South American countries seem to stand no chance of success insofar as Argentina is concerned.

PATRIOTIC STAMP SALE REALIZES HUGE PROFIT

Singapore Fall Commemoration Issue Earns ¥136,000—Given to Army, Navy

The sale of patriotic stamps commemorating the fall of Singapore realized a profit of ¥136,000, which was donated in equal amounts to the War and Navy Ministries.

According to a Domei report, the stamps were issued on February 16 to celebrate the brilliant climax to the successful Japanese campaign in the Malay Peninsula. The people on the home front responded enthusiastically in expressing their gratitude for the efforts of the Imperial Army and Navy, and the huge profits of the sale reflected the patriotic support of the Japanese.

The Communications Ministry made the presentation of ¥68,000 each to the service ministries to be used for military purposes.

MANCHOU PREMIER FETES DIGNITARIES

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Manchoukuo. The function came to an end at 8:30 p.m.

Premier Chang's Speech

Premier Chang spoke to the following effect:

"In order to meet the wish of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo that we should express thanks to the officials and people of our parent country on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, we arrived in Tokyo on March 16. We were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on March 17, during which we were accorded treatment as guests of the Imperial Family. All of us will forever remember the honor accorded us.

"The founding of Manchoukuo and the remarkable progress which has been made by it since its founding 10 years ago are facts without parallel in the annals of mankind.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo in His Majesty's Rescript, stated that the consolidation of the foundation of the State and its increased prosperity which have marked the period of 10 years which has elapsed since its founding, were entirely due to the protection and guidance of the Sun Goddess and the aid extended by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

"Manchoukuo today is developing industrially as well as culturally. The people of Manchoukuo are enjoying their pursuits in peace. All this is attributable to the fact that the Japanese officials and people are aiding Manchoukuo continually and that the Imperial Forces are guarding the north in accordance with the spirit of Japan-Manchoukuo joint defense.

"The officials and people of our country have a keen sense of gratitude to the parent country for its aid to our State. On behalf of the officials and people of our country we hereby express thanks to Japan.

"On March 1, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of our country, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo granted a Rescript in which His Imperial Majesty called Japan a parent country.

"The relations of the Japanese Empire and the Empire of Manchoukuo are comparable to the relations of parent and child. I should like to say that they embody the spirit of the morality upheld by people in the East.

"The fact of the founding of our country represented the first step in the direction of repudiating British and American influences and emancipating East Asia. The Imperial Forces are carrying everything before them in the present war. Thus, the great task of emancipating East Asia is being accomplished steadily.

"Greatly important is the mission with which our country is charged of assisting in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia in consideration of its moral relationship with Japan and its wealth in agricultural and industrial resources. The officials and people of our country are firm in their resolution to concentrate on bringing the holy war to a victorious conclusion. We have established on a firm footing the domestic structure which will enable our country to render aid to the Imperial Forces which are undertaking the defense of the northern region.

"By overcoming national difficulties and increasing its national power to make it possible to cooperate with Japan at a time when East Asia is being reconstructed and a world restoration carried out, Manchoukuo will be fulfilling the purpose for which the State was founded. By doing that, our country will be able to repay the kindness it has received from the parent country."

General Tojo Responds

Responding, General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, spoke substantially as follows:

"Ten years have passed since the State of Manchoukuo was established for the realization of the ideal of building a happy land to live in in conformity with the great principle of righteousness and with perfect accord established among the component races. Under the rule of the virtuous and enlightened Emperor and through the combined efforts of all people, high and low, the national destiny of Manchoukuo has made steady development and the national foundations have been more firmly established year by year until she has witnessed a splendid progress such as is without parallel in the history of the world.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo issued the Rescript of Instruction some time ago and erected the National Foundation Shrine sacred to the spirit of the Sun Goddess. On the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, His Imperial Majesty issued the Rescript instructing the Manchoukuoan nation to cooperate with Japan in the successful execution of the holy war. Again, on the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the country on March 1, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo issued a gracious Message recording firm determination to help the Japanese cause in the War of Greater East Asia, and now His Imperial Majesty has dispatched General Chang Ching-hui the Manchoukuoan Premier to this country as Special Envoy. All these gracious Imperial wishes strike us with deep awe and we tender our most hearty gratitude to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

"In Japan, official celebrations were held on the auspicious occasion of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of Manchoukuo and the Japanese Government and people congratulated Manchoukuo from the bottom of their hearts on the attainment of its tenth anniversary. The work of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia which was set afoot following the establishment of Manchoukuo led to the War of Greater East Asia and it is a matter for genuine congratulation that although the War of Greater East Asia has been going on for only three months, all the important bases which the United States and Britain possessed in East Asia have already been undermined, with the result that the happy day of regeneration is about to dawn on the East Asian peoples."

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

NEWS OF JAVA SEA BATTLE SHOCKS AMERICA

SHANGHAI, March 19.—According to information reaching here, American editorial reactions to the United States' belated admission of the losses incurred in the sea battles off Batavia and Sumatra continued to show signs of shock and fears. The newspaper, New York Sun, according to dispatches, editorially demanded, "Why was not the fleet reinforced?"

Meanwhile, the naval expert of the New York Times said, "The fact that the combined Allied fleet suffered such great losses clearly indicates the weakness of a mixed command. We call ourselves united, yes, but in time of battles, this union does not exist."

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF COAL IN ENGLAND

BUENOS AIRES, March 19.—According to reports reaching here, Hugh Dalton in a debate held in the House of Commons, declared that the coal production in Britain was extremely unsatisfactory. In fact, he emphasized that the stocks were almost depleted. "We have just been able to keep our heads above water this winter," he stressed.

ALL PUBLIC GATHERINGS IN AUSTRALIA BANNED

SAIGON, March 18.—Information intercepted here reveals that Premier John Curtin of Australia has decreed that all meetings, horse racing, organized sports, and even motion pictures, concerts and variety shows are to be banned for the duration of the war. It was even hinted that church services may be interrupted.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Fall of Chungking

CHUGAI—The fate of Chungking hangs in a balance now that the Southwest Pacific is under the control of the Japanese. The whole of the Greater East Asia Sea is dominated by the Japanese Forces. The attitude of Chungking at this juncture is a question of interest. That the advance of the Imperial Forces into Burma has filled Chungking with panic there can be no doubt. Chungking's only life-line, the Burma Route, is controlled by the Japanese. It is inevitable that in desperation Chungking will try to find another route to replace the Burma Route. The visit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to India had for its prime object the finding of this route. But the painful fact is that such a route has not yet been found. Therefore, it may be expected that Chungking's attempt to find this route is a problem that will receive considerable attention.

Assuming that it is impossible to find such a route from India, Chungking must either give up its attempts, or frantically try to construct a road through Central China. But the Japanese Forces in Central China have completely crushed the Chungking troops in operations from the middle of February. Thus the last hope of Chungking has been crushed. The Northwest route to the Soviet Union is still open, but since the onset of the German-Soviet hostilities this route has become undependable. Thus the fall of Chungking is inevitable.

The Chungking regime is in turmoil. It is inevitable that the successes of the Japanese Forces in the Southwest Pacific, and the happy conditions of the Chinese under the Nanking Government should move men's hearts, even within the Chungking regime itself. Moreover, the defeat of America and Britain, the former allies of Chungking, and the futility of expecting any aid from them; the urgings of America and Britain to Chungking to fight against Japan, without sending any aid to it, and the need of aid on the part of Britain and America themselves, cannot fail to move the minds of the Chungking leaders.

Chungking might therefore, collapse from within, or it might try to rally. Either way, its fall is inevitable.

Coming General Election

MIYAKO—The appointment of the directors of 43 prefectural branches by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council at its general session on Wednesday is a great step forward in the preparations for the coming wartime elections.

It is interesting to note that there are eighteen military men among the 43 directors. The new directors are all men of experience, and their presence will ensure that the forthcoming general elections will be conducted in the proper manner, and that the most suitable men will be sent to the Diet.

The responsibility of the directors is heavy indeed, and it is hoped that the people will abandon all selfish motives, and strive wholeheartedly to the proper execution of the coming elections, and make sure that only men of the highest caliber will be elected.

Increased Production

The announcement of the plan for increased production by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is a great comfort to the nation. If production reaches the mark set for this year, we have no cause for worry. The drop in the yield last year was attributed to the bad weather, but whether this is so or not, it is desirable that the whole nation, officials and people alike, unite and cooperate to increase production.

Premier Tojo Lauds Manchoukuo State

(Continued from Page 1)

made possible the progress of their country.

On their way home from the Imperial Mausoleum, the visiting Manchoukuoans stopped at the Tachikawa Aviation Technical School, were they were greeted by General Kenji Doihara, Commandant of the Army Aviation Headquarters, and other high Army aviation officers.

Watch Expert Flying

For an hour the Manchoukuoans watched Army officers give an exhibition of expert flying. Then they listened to officers explaining aviation technique as developed by the Army, and which it may be added is unequaled, as witness the performance of Army aviators in the War of Greater East Asia.

The visitors next stopped at the Sunagawa factory of the Tachikawa Aircraft Works.

Led by the president of the company, they inspected the plant. They appeared deeply impressed with the high standards of employes.

Returning to Tokyo shortly before noon, Premier Chang and members of his suite were guests of the big three of the Army at luncheon.

The function was held at the War Minister's official residence at 12:30 p.m.

In addition to Premier Tojo, concurrently War Minister, were present General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, General Doihara, Lieut-General Heitaro Kimura, Vice-Minister of War and other high officials of the War Office.

Premier Tojo, in his capacity of War Minister, welcomed the visiting Manchoukuoans.

The response came from Premier Chang, who gave voice to the gratitude Manchoukuo is feeling to the Imperial Army for its goodwill toward the State.

The function came to an end at 2:10 p.m., after the hosts and guests had drunk to each other's health.

The substance of the Premier's address was to the following effect:

"The Army is extremely pleased with the visit to this country of Premier Chang and his party, who having already gone through the function at the Imperial Palace, today visited the Tama Imperial Mausoleum and inspected Army aviation facilities, and are scheduled to visit Army hospitals in the afternoon.

"Manchoukuo has made great strides since it was founded 10 years ago. The development it has attained in the political, economic and cultural fields in this short period is nothing short of amazing.

Increase in Unity

"There is a steady increase in unity between Japan and Manchoukuo, testimony to the truth of the thesis that the two countries are an indivisible entity.

"Especially close are the relations between the Army of Manchoukuo and the Imperial Army. It devolves upon these two armies to see that Manchoukuo is secure. I delight to note that there is a strengthening of the structure for joint defense of Manchoukuo. It is a matter of mutual congratulation that the security of the north rests on so solid a basis.

"The Imperial Army feels that it owes much to Manchoukuo. The material and spiritual aid given by Manchoukuo to this country in the current war did much to make possible the series of great victories which have been scored by the Imperial Forces in the struggle. I desire that we shall forge closer ties of cooperation and be at each other's side in this war which is for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

In his response, Premier Chang said that all Manchoukuoan people are appreciative of the fact that if they are enjoying peace it is due to the Japanese Army.

He spoke of the determination of Manchoukuo to contribute to a Japanese victory in the War of Greater East Asia by making as much strategic material as possible available to Japan. He added that his country was fully aware of the importance of the problem of security in the northern regions of his country.

ARMY UNITS TAKE CALAPAN, MINDORO

(Continued from Page 1)

Naval Force operating in the Philippines has been scoring brilliant achievements at Mindanao, Cebu, Mindoro and other islands, as well as in waters of the Philippines archipelago.

A formation of the Japanese Naval Air Force on March 4 fiercely bombed and sank a 3,000-ton enemy transport in waters south of Dumaran island.

Carrying out devastating operations against Mindanao Island, Japanese Naval bombers set on fire enemy military barracks at Florida, 60 kilometers northeast of Davao, and at Mawabu, 80 kilometers northeast of the same city, respectively on March 5 and 6.

Wharves and warehouses at Cagayan, a key point on Mindanao Island, and army barracks at Malaybalay, also on Mindanao were also subjected to furious Japanese bombings on March 10.

In concert with the activities of the air force, Imperial naval units on March 6 captured a 1,660-ton United States vessel in waters off Ilin Island, south of Mindoro.

Units operating in the vicinity of Cebu Island have shelled and sunk four enemy vessels of from 500 to 1,000 tons.

Rich in Minerals

Mindoro, on which the Japanese Forces effected landings on February 27 and occupied San Jose in the southern part of the island on March 16, is rich in both metallic and non-metallic resources, reports Domei.

Separated from Luzon by the Verde Island Passage, Mindoro, seventh largest island in the Philippines archipelago, is 100 miles in length and 60 miles in width and covers an area of 3,794 square miles.

The island's principal resource is coal, followed by other minerals, including chromite, copper, gold, iron manganese, lead and zinc, molybdenite, silver, and wolframite. Non-metallic substances, such as alum, clay, gypsum, lime, mica, talc, and sulphur, also are found in abundance.

The mountainous terrain of the island is well covered with forests.

Previous to the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia, many Japanese settlers were engaged in developing forestry resources of the island.

The population of Mindoro at present numbers 130,000, composed mostly of Moro tribes.

Calapan, capital of the island, with a population of 16,000, possesses a medium-sized airfield, airlines connecting it with various parts of the Philippines. Another large airfield is found at San Jose, second largest city.

Raising sugar cane, rice and hemp were the main occupations of the Japanese before the war.

Tatekawa Will Leave Kuibishev March 25, Reach Tokyo in April

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 19.—Leaving Kuibishev by special train on March 25, Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retiring Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo in April. Widely known as the man who opened negotiations for the successful conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact of 1941, Lieutenant-General Tatekawa is being replaced by Naotake Sato. Several members of the Japanese Embassy and Toyoo Kuga, the Domei correspondent in Kuibishev, are accompanying the former Ambassador on his return to Tokyo.

Anti-Bolshevik Exhibit

Transocean

OSLO, March 12.—An anti-Bolshevik exhibition was opened at the Oslo Craftsmen's Association yesterday. The exhibition was opened by the Minister of Culture and People's Enlightenment, Dr. Gulbrand Lunde.

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Yokohama General Hospital
Notice is Hereby Given that the Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the Yokohama General Hospital will be held on Wednesday the 25th March 1942 at 4:30 p.m. at the Hotel New Grand, Yokohama, to enact the following business:
1. To confirm the Minutes of the last General Meeting held on the 7th May 1941.
2. To receive the Committee's Report on the Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1941 and to approve same.
3. To elect a Committee to serve for the ensuing year.
4. To establish a juridical person in accordance with Japanese law for continuance of the Hospital.
5. To take all the necessary steps for the above purpose and
6. To discuss and take any necessary action upon any other matters that may properly be brought before the meeting.
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HONGKONG NOW FREE OF EVIL INFLUENCES

Steadily Progressing Toward Goal of a Pure East Asiatic City

Anglo-American influence, which had been so deep-rooted in Hongkong for years, has been completely ousted and the former Crown Colony is making steady progress toward its goal of "East Asiatic Hongkong," reports a Yomiuri correspondent from the island.

"Taking a bird's-eye view of the city from an airplane," the report says, "I could see the masts of the sunken ships protruding skyward in the harbor, and the fortresses at Victoria Peak, Nicholson Hill, etc. blasted beyond recognition. However, when I turned my eyes toward Kowloon City and the down-town district of Hongkong in the vicinity of Queens Road where peace and order have already been restored for some time, I was very much surprised to see such huge crowds on the streets.

Business as Usual

"Landing on the island, I immediately proceeded toward the city center where department stores, shops, markets and stalls were all carrying on their business in the usual manner. The residential districts along the hills, however, were quiet, and many luxurious mansions still have their gates securely locked."

In spite of the various conditions characteristic of the city of Hongkong, however, the reporter continues, he could not help but feel that there were no traces of British influence in the island. With the uprooting of the British influence which dominated the island for the past century, the Chungking elements which continued their anti-Japanese operations for months behind British protection, were likewise forced out of existence.

Thus, Hongkong is rapidly making steady progress but the course to be followed by this newly acquired territory in future must be decided definitely after the War of Greater East Asia is brought to a successful termination. Therefore, the reporter says the measures currently being taken in the island are for the sake of tiding over the situation temporarily.

The chief problems confronting Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, the Governor-General, according to the correspondent, are as follows:

1. Preservation of peace and order in the occupied territories and the adjustment of enemy properties now placed under Japanese control.
2. Collection of various materials centering around foodstuffs and the adjustment of their distribution in the occupied territories.
3. Proper guidance of the Chinese public and the utilization of their vast capital.

With reference to the conditions now prevalent relative to these problems, the reporter says:

"Since the occupation of the island by the Japanese Forces, the disturbances with a political background or terrorism have ceased completely. This is due not only to the strict military surveillance but also to the voluntary cooperation of the Chinese who formed an organization to prevent such maneuvers. The Indian and Chinese policemen are also extending collaboration toward maintaining peace and order.

"On the other hand, the hostile Chinese who had planned thought movements, fled from the island before the Japanese took control so that there are many among the remaining Chinese who are willing to cooperate with the reconstruction campaign. In spite of the fact that the Japanese authorities are urging the Chinese residents in Hongkong to return to places from which they migrated, very few are joining the Chungking Administration. Before the war, some 1,700,000 Chinese inhabited the island, but the number has now been reduced to about 1,100,000.

Foodstuffs Question

"The most difficult problem at the present moment is the question over foodstuffs, but the authorities concerned are effecting a control over cereals, improving the distribution and facilitating means of transportation.

"No less than $300 million (Hongkong Dollars) which was in circulation prior to the outbreak of the war is still permitted, but since the public is giving preference to military scrip, the authorities are restricting the circulation of scrip by readjusting consumption.

"With the expansion of the war to a comprehensive area, the confidence toward Japan is steadily increasing. To cite one example, a Japanese Language School was inaugurated under the guidance of a Japanese contingent in Kowloon. No sooner had the institution been opened than the applicants, totaling some 400 young and old, men and women, flocked to the school compound to be admitted. It is interesting to note that among them were Portuguese and Indians.

"Hongkong, which had served as an important British base in East Asia for the past century, is thus being converted into a Japanese advance outpost, and it will not be long before the island will become an important port for intermediary trade and a vital base for aerial communications. This is the first enemy territory since the start of the War of Greater East Asia to be placed under Japanese administration and consequently, the outcome is being watched with particular interest."

In conclusion, the scribe declares: "Thanks to the strenuous efforts of Lieutenant-General Isogai and his men, the military administration is making satisfactory progress, promising a bright future for the 'East Asiatic Hongkong.'"

Lieut. Sicard Staying

Captain de Corvette Bachy who had been appointed Naval Attache to the French Embassy in Tokyo being unable to reach Japan, Lieutenant de Vaisseau E. Sicard remains as Naval Attache of the French Embassy, it is learned.

Peace Returns to Rangoon

No sooner do Imperial Forces occupy a city than peace and order rapidly return. But it is not for the purpose of acquiring new territories that Japan has taken up arms—it is for the purpose of driving out Anglo-American influence and restoring these territories to their rightful owners. In occupied cities inhabitants are all going about their daily business as usual, as the above photo of a main street in Rangoon clearly shows. A sentry stands on guard with fixed bayonet but the civilians know that he means no evil—he is there to protect them. In the distance can be seen the famous Shway Dagon Pagoda of Rangoon. (Photo specially carried by plane to Tokyo. Censored by War Ministry).

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

ra. This had the effect of obscuring the issue of O-yei's expulsion, and Kensaku went to live with her in a house in Omori. For the time being he was able to keep up his serious mood. Presently, however, his seriousness relaxed and his mode of life became, accordingly, less restrained. Again he led a sordid life, somewhat more recklessly than formerly. On the other hand he was impressed, now by talks on Zen Buddhism by Nobuyuki, who sometimes came to see him, and now by poems of Li Po; or he felt the recurrent urge to go on a pilgrimage to Koya-san, the holy mountain, and live there in ascetic retirement.

(In the second volume Kensaku, having gone to live in Kyoto in consequence of an unexpected opportunity that presented itself, found himself gradually settling down to a normal existence in a harmonious frame of mind. The gentle, rather solitary atmosphere of the old city of Kyoto which seemed singularly attuned to its setting of ancient temples and splendid works of art, had the effect of tranquillizing his spirit. Here he fell in love with a girl named Naoko and married her. Friends whom he had formerly thought of as busy-bodies that meddled into his affairs with an elderly air, bestowed numerous kind favors upon him as a result of this marriage. One aspect of human life in its balanced and harmonious state began, in this manner, to be discernible to him too.

But, on the other hand, he felt rather lonely when O-yei, persuaded by her (female) cousin, set out for Tientsin, where, she said, she would establish a geisha house. Not only that, but the first-born child of his union with his wife died of illness shortly after its birth. Worse still, his wife Naoko was seduced, while he was away on a journey, by her cousin Kaname He was hardly inclined to blame her for this transgression; but even if his reason forgave her, his wounded feelings could not be so easily salved.

Blow Intolerable

The blow was all the more intolerable, complicating the situation for him, when he realized that this affair was of a form and character similar to the crime from which he himself was born. The retribution of a sin for which he could not be held responsible! The seriousness of a situation which could not be evaded! The more he tried to maintain his self-possession in order not to fall into such a way of thinking and into that disordered frame of mind in his daily existence which was likely to result from such a way of thinking, the more vexed and irritated did he become. There also arose an incident which drove his lonely wife to resent the inconsistency of his speech and action, and his alienated feelings.

Thus was the state of affairs when O-yei, after wandering out of Tientsin and drifting hither and thither returned to him in a wretched, practically penniless state. The relation between his wife and O-yei fared better than he had anticipated. As for himself, however he felt that he might again be attracted to O-yei, and could not avoid tasting the introspective bitterness of his situation. Pulled this way and that by this and that torment, he decided, in order to steady himself, to lead a solitary existence for a year. He therefore decided to go on a pilgrimage to Taisen, a certain holy place about which he had heard while staying in Onomichi. But before he took such a step, it was pointed out to him by this frend Suematsu that the seeds of his torment lay not in any external phenomenon, but within himself, in his own selfishness and whims.

Being essentially egoistic, and having placed his own desires above everything else and seen to it, moreover, that they were scrupulously fulfilled or carried out, his problem had not been so much a case of failing to discover a solution as of having been unable to derive satisfaction from the fact that the solution he discovered was not compatible with his desires and his egoistic temperament, or that there was a wide gap between them. The agonies, the struggles which resulted from his affairs with others, had always been of a nature that showed conclusively that they rose from a conflict with something within himself.

In order to escape from these tortures there was no alternative for him other than to transcend his "I" and his "desire" and thus to strive for spiritual discipline till he had attained "that condition of life wherein there is no sorrow." All this, in brief, was the substance of Suematsu's admonition to him. But upon his arrival at Taisen he was deeply stirred by the still more serious case of another man who said that he had sought refuge there from the tortures received at the hands of his dissolute wife, yet who seemed none the worse, at least in outward appearance, for his sufferings.

(To Be Concluded)

Thrilling Rescue of Japanese at Naue Told by Correspondent, Who Took Part

The touching story of how a rescue unit of the Japanese Army succeeded in discovering the Japanese prisoners who had been imprisoned in Naue, Central Java, is contained in the report of a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Surabaya, March 16. The report follows:

Ever since landing on the island of Java we had been worried over the whereabouts of the Japanese prisoners. On March 5, spies reported to us that some Japanese civilians were being imprisoned in the town of Naue, in Central Java.

A rescue unit was at once dispatched to Naue. We went with the soldiers, starting out that same evening, and arrived at the town the following morning.

We rested for some time at a street-corner where we surprised some enemy soldiers, one of them falling into our hands as a prisoner.

"Look out, newsman!" a soldier yelled out behind me. I pulled up short, just in time. Two enemy soldiers had suddenly appeared in front of me, their fixed bayonets gleaming balefully in the morning light. We had arrived at the barracks of an enemy detachment.

They were not prepared for us, and the detachment, about 60 strong, surrendered.

"Where are the Japanese prisoners?" asked our commander. There was another barrack about 200 meters ahead of us. "That's where they are," replied the enemy commander pointing to the building.

As we approached the building we noticed some men on the roof. They were in shirt-sleeves, and were shouting to us. We looked at them closely, and saw that they were Germans.

We rushed through the ground, the first, second and third floors, searching for signs of our compatriots.

In one corner we observed a door made of bamboo. It looked suspicious to us. I rushed forward, and kicked open the door.

Yes, they were there. Men, women and children. Gallant compatriots, we have found you at last!

"We have come to rescue you," we shouted to the astonished prisoners. Then we couldn't say any more, for something stuck in our throats, and hot tears gushed out of our eyes.

There were 23 women and children among them. Every one wept for joy. We couldn't help it.

Among the rescued men was the noted artist, Goro Morikichi. His 10 children were also with him. The eldest daughter, Atsuko, aged 19, had assumed the duties of a mother, comforting her younger sisters and brothers in their calamity.

"We were captured on December 8," said weeping Fuji Nishino to us "Sumbawa, Timor, Koepang, Surabaya,—we have been sent to all these places, passing from hand to hand, suffering all sorts of rough treatment. I do not know how many times we prepared ourselves for death. We have been praying and hoping that the Imperial Forces would come and rescue us. Yesterday when we heard the roar of Japanese planes overhead, we knew instinctively that the day of our deliverance had come at last."

Wagner at Hsinking

Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, German Minister to Hsinking, who arrived at Shimonoseki Thursday, accompanied by his wife, left for Tokyo by train to confer with members of the German Embassy, reports Domei.

RECRUITING OF SWEDES BY AMERICA PROTESTED

Move Violates International Law as Subjects Not Citizens of U.S.

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—Sweden launches sharp protests against Washington for recruiting Swedish citizens residing in the United States, it was reported in the Aftonbladet on Thursday.

It was pointed out that the recruiting of such Swedish citizens, who did not apply for American citizenship was a violation of international law.

The Aftonbladet declared that the motivation of their recruiting methods seemed to be of far greater importance to America than to act according to international law.

The Swedish newspaper was of the opinion that this attitude would find but little understanding in Sweden.

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Anglo-U.S. Struggle Increases With Debacle

(Continued from Page 6)

of warfare to perpetuate British imperialism in Asia.

As far back as July 27, 1940, the Indian National Congress adopted a compromise resolution, declaring that India would participate in the European war on the side of Britain abandoning its non-cooperation movement, should the British Government immediately recognize the establishment of a provisional national government consisting of representatives of various political parties in the country and give a statutory assurance that Purna Swaraj—complete independence—of India would be granted after the termination of hostilities. This request of the Congress was, however, turned down by the London Government.

At the same time Marquis Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, dwelling upon the Congress formula, issued a statement which said that Britain would have no objection to the representation of Indian nationalists on the Viceroy's Executive Council and the War Advisory Committee and that, after the termination of the war, a commission consisting of leading Indian representatives would be formed to report on the framing of a Constitution concerning Indian autonomy. This makeshift declaration of the Viceroy caused the Congress to take up an opposite attitude and an individual civil disobedience campaign was initiated, leading to the incarceration of a large number of prominent nationalists, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

In Sad Plight

Now that Britain is in a sad plight, it has been compelled for its own self-preservation to re-examine its India policy and Prime Minister Churchill, discarding his hitherto settled view about India, has acquiesced in such a step as indicated in the inclusion of Sir Stafford Cripps in the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal. The fact that the British Cabinet was reshuffled immediately after the fall of Singapore, is evidence enough that a new appeasement policy toward India will be inducted. Therefore, it is no wonder that it has been decided that a Cabinet member will be sent to India to investigate the possibility of Indian self-government.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the projected "investigation" has geen motivated by the British desire to obtain the full military support of the Indian nation against the Axis countries. The Labor Party, which is gradually gaining an upperhand in the Churchill Cabinet, is bound to support the India policy of Sir Stafford Cripps; but it is questionable how far the Conservatives represented by Prime Minister Churchill will concede to such a plan. Were Britain to declare the independence of India, it would be difficult for the Churchill Government to make the latter its advance defense guard in East Asia, organizing India's resistance power against Japan in an effective manner. Weighing the Indo-British muddle from this standpoint, it can be assumed that India's military weakness and disunity will not permit Britain to abruptly develop a congenial situation.

(To Be Concluded)

Just Out

New Columbia Records

Columbia

GINZADO

GINZA TOKYO

WORSHIP OF DEITIES URGED FOR CHILDREN

Mothers Instructed to Implant Feeling of Reverence Into Offspring

Issei Iinuma, Vice-President of the Board of Shinto Rituals, has issued instructions for mothers as to their duties in implanting into their children the feeling of reverence for the Deities and ancestors, reports the Nichi Nichi.

"All Japanese subjects have a feeling of reverence for the Deities and ancestors, and herein lies the difference between Japan and other nations," said Mr. Iinuma. "It is the duty of parents to implant this feeling into their children. This feeling cannot be taught through lectures and advise. The parents should set examples for the children.

"Services should be led by the head of the family, at which time the whole family should express their gratitude to the Deities and vow that they will lead worthy lives. This feeling is most important for the successful construction of Greater East Asia, and daily worship at home should be the duty of each family, whose mission is to cultivate the spirit of our nation.

"As to the services held at home, the family shrine should be placed in the cleanest and most convenient part of the house. In the center of the shrine should be placed a talisman of the Ise Grand Shrines, which represents the Reverend Spirit of the Great Sun-Goddess. The amulets of the family Gods and of those worshipped by the individuals should be pleced beside it.

"In worshipping, one must first bow, then clap the hands twice, pray, and then bow again. The same procedure must be observed when worshipping before the big shrines.

"On the 1st and the 15th of each month the family shrines should be purified, and the sacred tree placed before the shrine should be changed. I ask you again to implant deeply into your children this feeling of reverence for the Deities."

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Professional games, Taiyo vs. Kurowashi and Nagoya vs. Hankyu. Korakuen stadium, 1 p.m.

BOXING

Boxing smoker, sponsorship Nippon Boxing Club main event, Joe Eagle vs. Ko Sasazaki, 10 rounds. At Hibiya Public Hall, preliminaries, 6 p.m.

Pro Baseball Season

A pre-season championship series between the eight member clubs of the Nippon Professional Baseball League will get under way today and continue for four days at the Korakuen stadium.

Two tilts are scheduled on each of the four days, with the Taiyo versus Kurowashi game opening the series today at 1 p.m. This will be followed by the Nagoya versus Hankyu game at 2:45 p.m.

According to the schedule released by the League, the official spring season will be ushered in on March 28, simultaneously at the Korakuen stadium and the Nishinomiya stadium near Osaka.

In Tokyo, the opening games of the season will have the local Kyojins crossing bats with the Kurowashi nine and the Taiyo club meeting the Nankai team. At Nishinomiya, the openers are Hankyu vs. Asahi and Hanshin vs. Nagoya.

The schedule for the 1st round of the season follows:

Korakuen Stadium, Tokyo

March 28—Kyojin vs. Kurowashi and Taiyo vs. Nankai
" 29—Nankai vs. Kurowashi and Taiyo vs. Kyojin
" 30—Taiyo vs. Kurowashi
April 1—Kurowashi vs. Nankai and Taiyo vs. Kyojin
" 3—Nagoya vs. Kurowashi and Hankyu vs. Taiyo

Nishinomiya Stadium, Near Osaka

March 28—Hankyu vs. Asahi and Hanshin vs. Nagoya.
" 29—Nagoya vs. Asahi and Hankyu vs. Hanshin
April 1—Asahi vs. Nagoya
" 3—Nankai vs. Asahi and Kyojin vs. Nagoya.

Boxing Scheduled

Joe Eagle, the well known Filipino fighter will meet Soldier Boy Ko Sasazaki in the feature bout of a boxing smoker to be held tonight at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m.

Scheduled for 10 rounds, the main event brings together two featherweights who are familiar to Tokyo fans. Both fighters have fought with the best of the local ringsters and are known as aggressive punchers. Sasazaki, especially carries a punch in both fists and has a string of KO's to his credit. The Filipino, a ring-wise veteran, is expected to offer plenty of competition.

Six supporting bouts will round out the card.

Columbia

New Columbia Records

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7. La terrasse des audiences du clair de lune
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Release Date: March 20th

These records are now available for demonstration, without obligation, at our Ginza Demonstration Showroom, opposite Matsuya Department Store.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

LIEUTENANT SHIRASE'S RACE TO SOUTH POLE TOLD IN NARRATIVE

Nobu Shirase, retired Transport Lieutenant of the Imperial Army who once led an expedition to the South Pole, is enjoying his retired life in the suburbs of Yokohama, his health as robust as ever despite his advanced age of 80, begins a chapter in a book entitled "Southern Pioneers."

Lieutenant Shirase was born in 1864 in a small fishing village, now called Konoura Town, in Yuri County, Akita Prefecture. "At the age of 6," he writes in his memoirs, "I suffered from a serious case of smallpox, from which my life was barely saved. I remember it was not much later that I was severely scolded by my mother for having stolen a 'mochi' cake at a nearby grave-yard. In my 10th year, while taking part in fox hunting, I was bitten by a fox on the left shoulder."

"Then, when I reached my 12th year," the autobiographies continue, "I was severely injured when hunting a wolf. My third injury came a year later when I fell from a temple roof. The next year, in my 15th year, I had a hand-to-hand fight with 150 other boys of about the same age. Not long thereafter I found myself laid up in bed with dysentery brought about by over-eating ripe persimmons despite the fact that I wasn't feeling well then."

In his 16th year, the young Shirase came to Tokyo to be educated at the primary school at Kojima-cho, Asakusa-ku. The school belonged to the Buddhist temple of Higashi Honganji, a Shin-sect headquarters. He was accepted into the school immediately as he was born in a family whose hereditary occupation was priesthood. Troubles, however, started soon as his rustic manners were quite strange to Tokyo pupils and as he was by nature as naughty as any boy could be, as he admits himself.

One day the stiff-necked boy staged a duel with one of his school mates, in which Shirase slashed his opponent with his knife. He was immediately called to the teachers' room. When the headmaster of the school tried to scold the child, the latter, instead of passively submitting, argued with the master. The boy was expelled from school. Then came a few months of idle life at the home of his uncle in Akasaka-ku. He decided to volunteer for the Imperial Body Guard regiment in Tokyo. He applied at the barracks but was not accepted. Next he tried for the Military Academy but failed in the entrance examination. Finally he applied at the Kyododan School which was an Army establishment in Hibiya Park for training non-commissioned officers. He passed the entrance examination, fifth highest among the candidates.

Even during his Kyododan School days, the young Shirase's pranks did not show any abatement. One summer, when all the students went to the Shibaura beach to swim, he plunged into the water but outswam all his friends, reaching the old fortress at Shinagawa Bay long before the others. Then he cuddled up inside a discarded water pipe and had a sound sleep. This was at first not known by his friends but when they found out that he was missing, they became greatly worried over his sudden disappearance. For this act, he was ordered to do extra assignment for a week at the school. After the expiration of this imposed labor, however, he was unexpectedly selected as an assistant to the swimming teacher of the school.

Upon graduation from the Kyododan School, he was ordered to serve in the Sendai Garrison, the forerunner of the present Division at Sendai. He entered the service as a corporal. There even under a new environment the strong-headed Shirase failed to undergo any change in his disposition. Many times he recalcitrantly opposed his superiors. The garrison headquarters had various rules for insubordination, far more rigorous than the current Army regulations. The hot-headed non-commissioned officer that Shirase was could not long bear these regulations. One day he felt so disgusted with the regulations that he criticized them publicly in a local paper, with the result that he was placed on the retired list as punishment. A remarkable thing about this retirement was that he was simultaneously granted a few documents attesting to his skill as a soldier—a fact that his superiors, though troubled over his conduct, admitted his fitness for warfare.

How long Lieutenant Shirase had been interested in the antarctic exploration before it was realized is very hard to trace. One of his own writings, giving an account of his first meeting with General Count Gentaro Kodama in 1889 during the autumnal maneuvers of the Sendai Division in which Shirase participated as a special sergeant-major, says that he spoke first of his intention of exploring the arctic region in the presence of the General. The latter then said, "It is impossible for you to go directly to the North Pole. At first you had better get used to the cold climate by staying in Chishima, Karafuto or somewhere else. After that, then you can go to any cold place you like."

It seems that General Count Kodama's advice deeply impressed him, for not long thereafter, the Shirase youth was preparing for his exploration in Chishima. He made rounds of his relatives and acquaintances to have them contribute to the fund for his project. When he was ready to start on the expedition, he heard that a similar project had been already proceeding under the leadership of the late Lieutenant Naritada Gunji of the Imperial Navy. He gave up his own plan right away and joined the latter's expedition. Shirase's participation as a member of the Gunji party proved a boon to the latter's party.

In June, 1894, when Lieutenant Gunji returned to Tokyo from his northern exploration, Shirase was still staying in an island on the Chishima group, together with five other members. Meantime, three of these men died from the cold. The remaining three inclusive of Shirase, were brought back by the Hokkaido Local Government's ship, Yakumo Maru, which was sent to rescue them.

Shirase's life in the Chishima Islands lasted three years, during which he trained himself to prepare for his future arctic exploration. The chance for the realization of the exploration, however did not come soon. In 1898 he planned once again for the Chishima exploration, this time on his own initiative. The Chishima trip came on unexpectedly early because of his very easy way of preparation. He casually caught a poaching boat off the coast of Nemuro, Hokkaido, and forced the crew to take him together with them. Though it was Shirase's wish to have the boat land him on an island of the Chishima group, the crew, quite indifferent to his request, moved on toward Kamchatka, and then without touching the peninsula sailed into the Bering Sea to engage in poaching. After the poaching, the vessel started to sail further north to move into latitude 70° North where only Eskimos lived.

The sight unfolding before Shirase was a large expanse of ice sheet with no vegetation whatever. Braving the biting North Pole wind, however, the young Shirase stood his six months' stay there in the frozen region. His health was excellent. He was in tip-top shape and the longer he stayed, the more was he able to withstand the cold. He thought he could push alone from there to the real arctic region when hostilities started between Russia and Japan, which completely prevented him from carrying out his plan.

Shirase was called to the colors. He was taken in the Second Army to fight in the Liaotung Peninsula. When he moved as far as Heikoutai, he suffered a wound from an enemy bullet. The bullet first lodged itself in his right hand and then pierced his chest. Though the wound was a serious one, he managed to survive. The war ended in 1905, but his desire to go to the North Pole burned with even more entensity in his heart.

A very sad report then came to him that General Kodama, who formerly encouraged him on the latter's arctic exploration, died soon after the General's return from the front. This was a hard blow to Shirase who had been hoping that his desire would soon be realized through the good offices of the late General. He could not help going down hearted on hearing the news of his death.

In 1909 Robert Peary, an American explorer, in his eighth attempt, succeeded in reaching the North Pole on April 6, crowning his 20 years' effort and perseverance. The report completely robbed Lieutenant Shirase of his longstanding desire to get there first. Now that the North Pole had geen reached by an American a similar attempt by him could be of no value, he thought.

Then came on him the idea of exploring the South Pole, which, chiefly due to its geographical reason, had not yet been discussed much among the explorers of the world. The common concept about the South Pole was that there was a large continent at the bottom of the world, covered with ice. This continent it was generally believed, had two prominent peninsulas, namely, Victoria and Edward VII. Lands and that the Ross Sea was found between the two peninsulas. It was also thought the landing on the continent was almost impossible because of the high ice walls along the shores.

The South Pole regions were penetrated as far as lat. 88° 23' South by Sir Earnest Shackleton of Britain in 1907. Later in 1910 a report came that Captain R. F. Scott was preparing for the exploration of the same regions. Lieutenant Shirase realized that he must hasten his preparations by all means. The selection of the crew and investigators was made, and the only question left was how to obtain the required fund.

He sent in a petition to the Government asking for its aid. More than hundred times he called at the Education and Finance Ministries. He also made the rounds of the leading newspaper offices. No help came from any of the places he visited and time passed on while his restlessness increased. Thus came July 1, 1910, the date when Captain Scott was scheduled to leave for the South Pole.

Lieutenant Shirase knew that everything depended on him. He decided to appeal directly to the general public by going out on the streets of Ginza. Just around that time a sympathizer found out that the Lieutenant could make a speech at the Kinkikan hall, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. The plan was a success. An unexpectedly large crowd turned out on July 5, 1910, including such prominent persons as Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, Mitsuru Toyama, Soroku Ebara, Vice-Admiral Baron Kaneyuki Kimotsuki and Masami Oishi. So fervent was the Lieutenant's appeal that these men wholeheartedly gave their support.

Thus it came about that Lieutenant Shirase's public address drew around him many supporters of his antarctic project. Marquis Okuma accepted the position as president of the society supporting Lieutenant Shirase's Expedition, formed by the prominent persons present the night of July 5. On the heels of this incident came the earnest support of the same cause by the leading newspapers in Tokyo, which began to raise funds for the project.

Next came the question of how to obtain a suitable vessel for use in the exploration. The shipping world in Japan at that time had hardly any vessel that could be used for the expedition. Contrary to expectations, the question took a very long time in solution, captain Scott's party left London for the South Pole on board the 750-ton Terra Nova. The report was enough to make the Lieutenant exceedingly restless. All he wanted was a ship that could stand the strain of the voyage. It didn't have to be as well-equipped as Scott's ship.

Lieutenant Shirase thought he could beat Scott if only he could manage to start by August 15 of that year. It was as late as the beginning of November of the same year that he managed to employ the Second Hoko Maru owned by the Hoko Gikai Society headed by the late Captain Naritada Gunji of the Imperial Navy.

As the ship was a small sailing boat of 204 tons there were many among the friends of the Lieutenant who harbored much apprehension as to the durability of the ship on the aimed exploration. The ship first was repaired and rechristened by the late Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo as Kainan Maru or South-Development Ship. As the emblem to represent the exploration party, a flag with the Southern Cross at its center was hoisted on the ship. The sailing date was set at November 28, 1910.

On November 26, two days before the scheduled date of departure, a send-off party was given in honor of the crew and Shirase at the residence of Marquis Okuma. On the afternoon of the next day, another party was given by the general public interested in the project at Hibiya Park. On the very day of the departure, the members of the exploration party proceeded early in the morning to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to pay homage to the Imperial Palace.

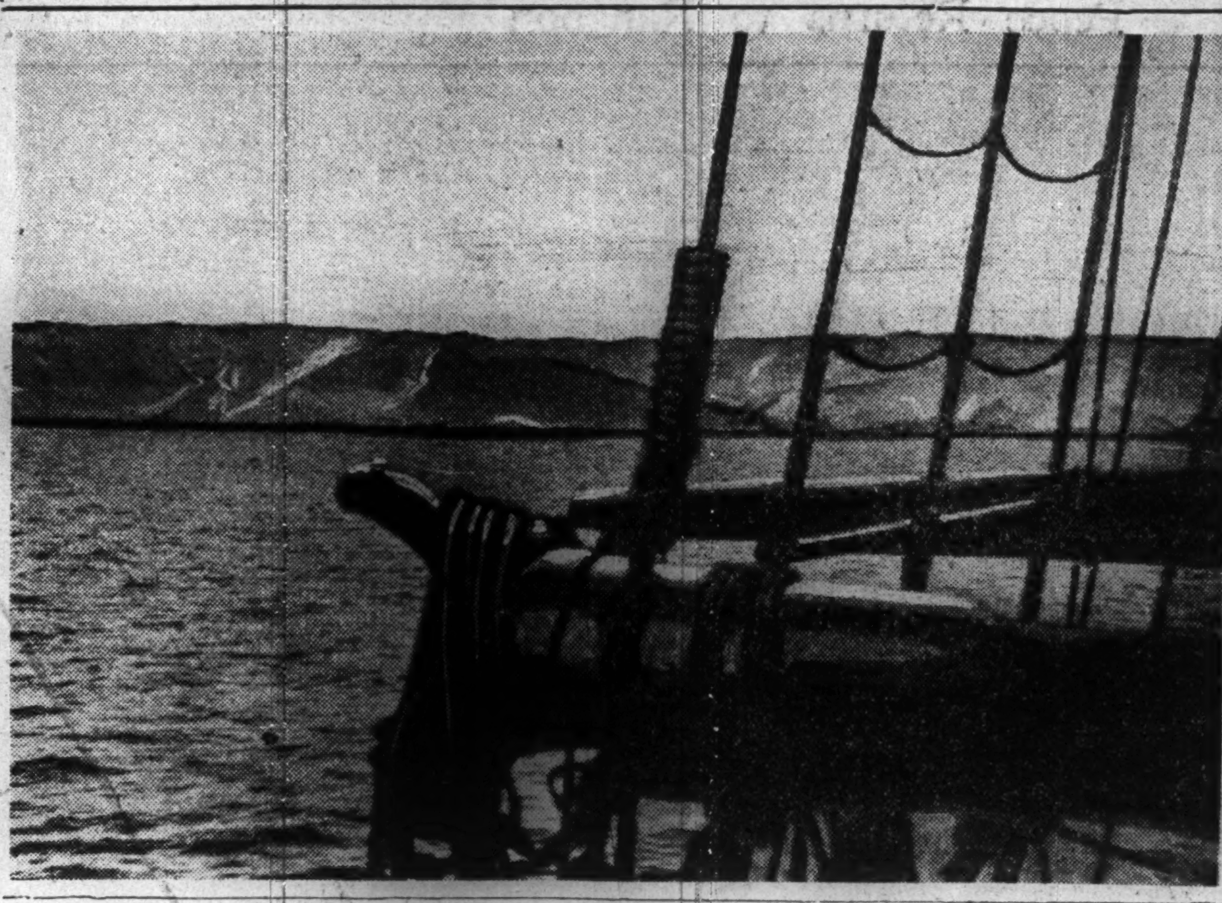
About 30,000 people came to see the party off. After three cheers of "Banzai" were given under the leadership of Marquis Okuma, the exploration party boarded the Kainan Maru moored close to the shore. The ship, however, did not sail on that day. The actual departure was made the following morning, at 10 a.m., November 29, 1910 when a rousing send-off was given by crowds of people which filled the Shinagawa shore.

The Kainan Maru on the first day of her voyage touched at the Tateyama harbor, Chiba Prefecture. It moved out of the harbor the next day, December 1, heading straight toward Wellington Harbor, New Zealand.

The members of the exploration party comprised of Lieutenant Shirase as chief of the expedition, Terutaro Takeda, Seizo Miisho, Keiichi Tada, Susumu Muramatsu, Yoshitada Yoshino, Genzo Nishikawa, Kotaro Miura, Kinzaburo Watanabe, Yasunosuke Yamabe and Shinkichi Hanamori. The crew consisted of 17 men including Naokichi Nomura, the captain. With three more men joining to do sundry services, the total number of men on board the ship numbered 27.

(To Be Continued)

White Snow Cliffs of South Pole



Development of Bugaku

When the fugitive material of the dance is considered, it seems like a miracle that Bugaku, the music and dances preserved at the Imperial Court of Japan, should have survived the vicissitudes of time. Thirteen centuries ago the dances and music of India, China and Korea began to migrate to this country, according to an article in Eastern Asia.

In Europe very little is known about dancing during the dark ages that followed the fall of the Roman Empire. The first of which there is trustworthy technical history are the Basse dances which flourished from 1350 to 1550.

But music and dancing began to filter into these isles of the sea during the reign of the Emperor Suiko when Prince Shotoku espoused the cause of Buddhism, and became the patron of the arts. Then Mimashi, a Korean musician, who had studied music and dancing in China of the Wu Dynasty style, settled in Japan and taught youths how to perform Gigaku in the village of Sakurai in Yamato Province.

Gigaku was given on the occasion of great Buddhist ceremonies in the temples at Nara. Later on it became the entertainment of the Imperial Court. Under the patronage of several music-loving Emperors, Gagaku was founded. This was a music institution which had both music and dance departments. Gradually Gigaku declined, and out of Gagaku developed a special kind of dramatic performance called Bugaku.

These dances were given an honored place during the ceremonies in connection with the enthronement of the Emperors, at banquets within the Imperial Palace, and at high festivals associated with the customs of the Imperial Family. At the present time the Imperial Household presents a program of these ancient dances in public once or twice a year, and in the spring an open-air performance is held before the shrine sacred to Emperor Meiji.

Bugaku is the accumulation of a thousand years, and in it are represented the music and dances of India and China which long ago perished in these countries. Not only have the music scores been recorded, but the notation of the dances as well, while the costumes, masks, and accessories have been carefully re-fashioned from time to time, handed down as family secrets, and jealously guarded by the hereditary musicians and dancers.

Some of the Bugaku dances are religious, others ritual or magic. Some were made for children to present, or to be given at weddings, upon congratulatory occasion, and for processions. Others were brought to Japan by tribute bearers to the Imperial Court, and there are Bugaku pieces which represent triumph after battle, such as Baio, which was given at the banquet of rejoicing at the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War, Bugaku dances also forming part of the entertainment at the Imperial Court when the Russo-Japanese War ended.

Through Bugaku may be seen Japan's intercourse with Asia long ago. Dances and music came, not only from India, China and Korea, but from such distant parts as Cambodia and Bohkara. Central Asia and Tibet must have also contributed to the influences that flowed into Japan, while dances were brought from Mongolia, and even from the regions of Siberia.

So careful of the type, Japan did not lose such dances as came from Bokkai, the kingdom in Manchuria which had close relations with the Nara Court, as well as that of T'ang. This artistic, Buddhist country was destroyed by a powerful, war-like people, the Khitans, and passed out of existence. It is, therefore, all the more wonderful that traces of the dances of these long forgotten people still may be found in Bugaku.

Showing how closely related Japan was with the continent of Asia, the dances of China and Korea formed a steady stream, as the musicians and dancers of these countries arrived in Japan and remained to teach their art, while the musicians of Japan were sent on special missions by Imperial Command to bring back the result of their studies.

In the matter of masks alone may be found the changes in the theatrical entertainment of these days. The Gigaku masks were large, made of light wood, covering the entire head. They were realistic, grotesque and chiefly represented animals. Worn as a disguise or masquerade, they were of a primitive nature. Bugaku masks, however, were less primitive, and much more human. They were symbolic rather than realistic. The mask-makers faithfully copies the Gigaku and Bugaku representations, but made nothing original. From them, however, the masks of the No stage were inspired. These became an expression of Japan's genuine genius, masks portraying character, tragedy and comedy, and when animated by the spirit of the actors give the impression of being alive.

But the Bugaku masks show great variety, having come from many countries. There is the humoresque mask worn in Ninomai, a comic dance, the character an old man who seems to typify a Chinese god of laughter in some bygone age. A terrifying gold mask is used when Ran Ryo-o is given. The tradition behind it is that a young Chinese warrior, wishing to conceal his features, put on this mask to frighten his enemies. The dance represents his exaltation after his successful fight in battle.

A large, red-lacquered, animalic mask is seen on the dancer who performs Bato, and is said to owe its origin to India. The slanting eyebrows, fantastic nose and mouth give the impression of strength and courage, and the hair which is made of coarse black cord, falls loosely over the face.

Nasori is a strange, blue mask representing a dragon from the land of dragons, China. Saisoro is a deathmask, the character an old man, who is supposed to be gathering mulberry leaves, and so old and weak that he leans on a staff. Courtiers in the old days who performed this piece were said to die soon after, and their rank was elevated in anticipation of their death. This superstition is so well rooted that no one will now appear in it. Another mask of great interest is Kitoku, so named from a tribe living in the region between the Amur River and the Japan Sea. The white face, square jaw, white beard and mustache, seem to indicate it was intended to represent a European.

The orchestra of Bugaku is composed of eighteen musicians, and they occupy a position behind the stage. The following instruments are used: the hichiriki, a short oboe with double reed having a strident, pungent tone. This instrument takes up the principal melody; oteki, is a short, thick transverse flute, having a plaintive tone. It augments the melody or supplies rapid passages of counterpoint; sho, an instrument of 13 small bamboo tubes with metal reeds which forms the depth of sound for the background; kakko, a drum which carries the rhythmic design of the piece, shoko, a small, metal plate struck by two sticks; taiko, a small bassdrum struck now and then by wooden mallets

In listening to the orchestra it is evident that it has been kept uncontaminated for a thousand years, and its great age fills the listeners with respect. It possesses dignity, emotion and beauty, and cannot be treated with indifference as it has a compelling quality.

The costumes of the musicians are in keeping with the elevated and refined strains of the instruments and the dignified bearing of the dancers. The skirts, which bag at the knees, are of heavy, white, damask silk woven in gay designs. The upper tunic is of thin, dark material, richly embroidered, which covers but one arm, the other shows the same pattern as the skirt. The hoods of brocade in their outlines suggest birds. On either side is the Imperial paulownia crest in silver. The musicians sit cross-legged before their instruments.

The support and encouragement of Bugaku by the Emperor kept the music and dramatic dances alive. But during a period of a hundred years the country was torn by conflicts between the feudal chiefs. The administration of the country was in the hands of the military leaders.

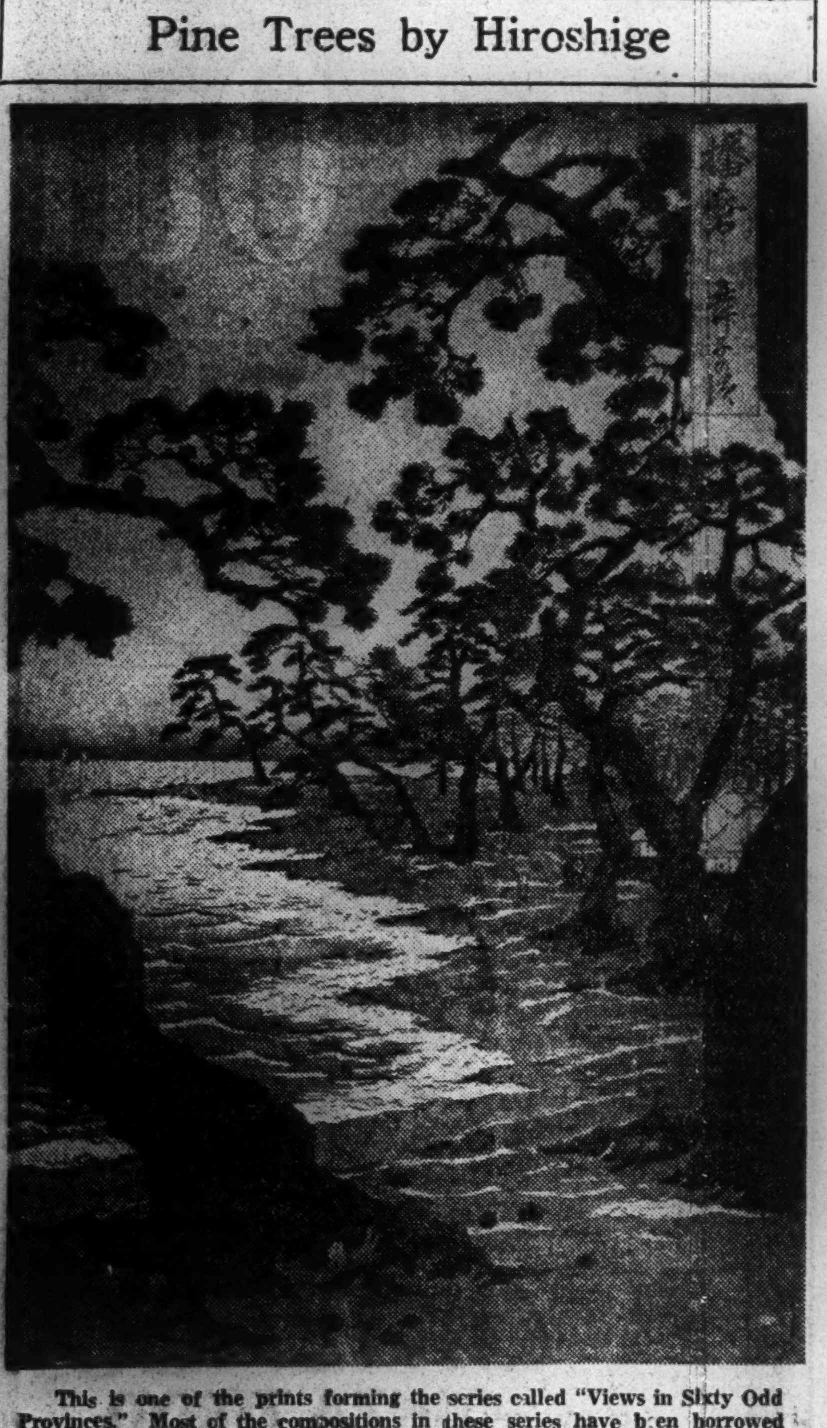
At this time the Imperial Court could not maintain Bugaku. But Horyu-ji, and Tenno-ji, the wealthy and influential Buddhist temples at Nara and Osaka respectively, required the services of the Bugaku orchestra and dancers, and here they found employment, and were able to keep together.

Yet had it not been for Hideyoshi, the war-lord of that time, Bugaku might have vanished, and not a trace of it would have remained to tell of its glorious past. Wishing to entertain the Emperor at the palatial residence he had built, Hideyoshi called a Bugaku company to give the entertainment.

The company of Bugaku dancers then performed in the presence of the Emperor remembering that their ancestors had appeared for centuries at the Imperial Court. They were given an impetus which created new hope and courage to carry on their traditions. Their prestige was restored and they began once more in earnest to practise their art. Later the Tokugawa Shogunate supported the Bugaku musicians and dancers, and today the ancient art is again under the patronage of the Imperial Court.

(To Be Continued)

Pine Trees by Hiroshige



This is one of the prints forming the series called "Views in Sixty Odd Provinces." Most of the compositions in these series have been borrowed from various books or have been created by his imagination. The original print is in red ochre.

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Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Friday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "The Pioneers' Enterprises in the South Seas," by Dr. Eijiro Honjo.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Lieutenant-General Ryosuke Yoshizumi; Poem Recital by Gakujo Yoshimura.

8:00 News; Violin and Orchestra, "Violin Concert No. 5" (Mozart).

9:00 National School Morning Ceremony Hour: Talk, by Baron Dr. Juen Hozumi.

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk, "Ideological Warfare," by Shigeomi Nomura.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Organ solo by Takashi Ii.

1:00 Narration: "Shanghai after December 8, 1941," by Announcer Asanuma.

1:30 Serial talk on "Scientific Life," by Junzo Itakura.

2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: War Front Geography, "New Guinea," by Yasushi Ishizaki.

4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; "Music on Water and Fire."

8:00 Military Hour: Japanese Navy Wind Music Band.

9:00 News; Drama.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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TENDENCY IN STOCKS THOUGHT IDEAL HERE

While Heavy Gloom Has Settled Over Wall Street, Kabutocho Cheery

BOURSE AIDING BOND-TAKE

Prices Moving in Such a Way As to Offset Inflationary Factors

A most ideal wartime tendency has prevailed in the Tokyo Stock Exchange ever since the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific, in sharp contrast to the gloom pervading Wall Street. In the early stages of the war, stock prices in Tokyo continued to skyrocket day after day in favorable reaction to the successive victories, but sentiment of late has been steady on the bear side.

"War and stocks" or "stock exchange in wartime" is one of the economic subjects which have most widely been studied by scholars for long years, but they still embrace many interesting problems further to be considered, in the opinion of the Chugai. Hitherto students on economics chiefly took up the problem of the relation between war developments and price movements, but in the modern total warfare the role of stock exchanges in financing war costs is the most important problem, asserts the paper.

Exchanges Contribute

Exceedingly significant is the contribution by the bourse toward the smooth digestion of war bonds and the satisfactory supply of productivity expansion funds for the national defense industries. The low stock prices, generally speaking, handicap the financing of the productive capacity forward movement which must be realized at any cost and the lower quotations cause a panic, says the paper. The excessive rise, on the other hand, makes a huge sum of money flow into the stock market at the sacrifice of the smooth bond digestion and, if inordinate speculation arises, there appears inflation in the worst form. Under the most desirous conditions prices fluctuate slightly at a comparatively high level.

During the weeks immediately before the onset of the war with the ABCD camp, the Tokyo Stock Exchange showed a dull tendency, reflecting the development of the Japan-America diplomatic negotiations at Washington. The turning point of the stock price movement came when the Japanese Forces entered into a state of war with the United States and British forces. A continuous stream of news of Japanese victories since the blitzkrieg on Pearl Harbor stimulated the bull movement to an unprecedented degree. The average index of gilt-edges jumped from 99.70 (taking January, 1921, as 100) for last November to 110.10 for December, the first month of war, and even to 113.10 for January, 1942.

Prices Surge Up

Minings took a most remarkable upward trend and transportation wares came close behind, as shown in the following indices:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Shippings and railways	133.2	145.3	155.6
Utility industrials	154.2	164.7	171.8
Minings	109.9	123.1	138.5
Spinnings	79.6	82.5	83.0
Machinery industrials	164.5	181.9	175.5
Metal industrials	139.5	153.6	160.7
Chemical industrials	80.8	91.9	97.8
Provisions industrials	124.4	136.7	135.1
Ceramics	70.4	75.7	79.2
Tradings	60.8	64.9	63.1
Bankings	190.9	193.0	197.8
Exchanges	86.8	108.4	110.6

In view of the strikingly rising trend, the Finance Ministry revised the Stock Prices Control Ordinance so as to prevent the quotations rising above a reasonable point and the amended ruling was put into effect at the end of last year. Since the turn of the year the upward move was continuously seen on the floor despite the announcement of the higher taxation and the point clothing system as well as the increase in covers. Tokyo Exchange, new, climbed up to a high of ¥146.90, N.Y.K. ¥119.00, its new ¥110.80, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥170.00, its new ¥113.40 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥104.00.

Strengthening Takes Place

With the close of the second month of the war, the Tokyo Stock Exchange began to take a different course. In the middle of February there appeared a flattening-out movement in stock prices and the fall of Singapore brought about a strengthening tendency but after several days the bourse became steady on the bear side. Economic experts interpret the current tranquil atmosphere as clearly showing the firm determination of dealers and brokers to see through a protracted war. They also believe that the current price level is the most ideal from the point of view of war finance.

Southern Firms to Unite

The Southern Development Company (capital ¥40,000,000), riding on the current wave of the consolidation movement, has resolved to incorporate the Southern Trading Company (capital ¥10,000,000). Inasmuch as the latter company will call for the payment of final installment of its shares early in April the merger is expected to materialize in the latter part of next month on equal terms for both concluding parties. Following the annexation of the Southern Trading Company the Southern Development Company seeks absorption of another of its filial companies, the Southern Pacific Trading Company (capital ¥10,000,000), and to raise its capital to ¥100,000,000 to boot.

Bill Clearings

March 19
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	166,878	104,113
Balance	39,171	13,566

If in Doubt About Economic Intricacies, Just Go to Consultation Police Officers

Economic consultation offices instituted in police stations all over the country are contributing much toward a smoother distribution of daily necessities and satisfactory solution of problems such as occupational changes and the wartime closing of business, it was disclosed at the nationwide conference of economic police chiefs, held in the Home Ministry Wednesday, according to the Asahi.

With the intensification of economic controls and enactment of more ordinances and regulations related to the economic life of the people, the institutions are gaining wide popularity among the public, reports the paper. The number of consultants is growing daily, continues the paper, adding that in January 1941, when the offices were established, those who consulted numbered some 50,000, while the figure for recent months is estimated at about a monthly 130,000.

The offices themselves have no goods to distribute, but at smooth distribution of articles is being effected through the help rendered by the consultation offices. At the same time the newly enacted economic regulations, complicated and difficult for the layman to understand, are being interpreted by these offices which also act as advisers to job changers or quitters.

Living up to the expectation of the general public, further efforts will be made on the part of the offices to help people utilize them with more ease. For instance, policemen in police boxes who usually come into greater contact with the populace, will come to act as liaison agents between the offices and the public in the future, concludes the paper.

N.E.I. CHINESE URGED TO GIVE UP OLD WAYS

Former Exploiting Activities Wiped Out for All Who Now Cooperate With Japan

Leaders of overseas Chinese residing in Batavia, about 50 in number, were told by the Imperial Military Administration on March 17 that only insofar as they abstained from the old vicious way of exploiting inhabitants, in imitation of former Anglo-Saxon masters, by means of the power of money, and cooperate heartily in the grand task of the construction of Asia for Asiatics the safety of their lives and continued livelihood will be guaranteed them. Their past crimes of sending money to Chungking will not be held against them. But should any of them be guilty of any anti-Japanese movement in future he must expect summary punishment, according to the Yomiuri. President Suzuki of the Planning Board made a similar statement recently, declaring that overseas Chinese of the southern regions cooperating with the Japanese may be of service for the collection and distribution of goods.

The so-called "Overseas Chinese" living in French Indo-China are numbered at as many as 380,000, wielding incalculable power over the economic life of the original inhabitants of the country, and refuse to be ignored, says the Oriental Economist, Japanese edition, dated March 14. Rice, one of the principal products of the country, exported annually from the country amounting to 1,500,000 tons, equivalent to one-fourth of the total rice exports of the world, is virtually manipulated by Chinese tradesmen. Rice exports of French Indo-China are valued at as much as 45 per cent of the total exports.

Chinese Rice Buyers

Rice produced by farmers of French Indo-China is purchased by Chinese and shipped to Cholon. In speaking about the power of the Chinese no more need be said than that 50 per cent of the population of Cholon, 27 per cent of Saigon, and 30 per cent of Phnom-Penh are composed of Chinese.

Formerly Chinese were active in the mining industry as well as in rubber plantations in French Indo-China, but as French captialists out-competed them they were gradually ousted from these fields of activities, and were driven into rural sections where they came to dominate the farmers who, uninstructed in the first principles of economics, proved easy prey for Chinese exploitation.

Chinese are easily assimilated into the habits and customs of the original inhabitants through intermarriage. Besides operating small shops handling sundry goods, Chinese merchants acted as small bankers, advancing modest loans to farmers, which they collected in the form of unhulled rice. Unhulled rice collected by these small financiers of agrarian districts is taken to Cholon. In Cholon there are more than 2,000 Chinese rice middle-men, warehouses capable of storing 300,000 tons of rice, and 75 rice hulling mills mostly owned by Chinese. Rice hulled at the mills operated by Chinese is in turn sold to Chinese exporters. Thus, rice collected from farmers at exploiting prices passes through innumerable Chinese hands each time proving a source of income for the Chinese.

Chinese Control Fishing

Chinese of French Indo-China also operate pelagic fishery, and control 21 fishing villages. They own 22 sugar plants in the Annam district, exporting a part of their products amounting to 2,400,000 francs in 1938. At Haiphong they are owners of leather plants, shipyards and machine factories, virtually controlling the city's industry.

Although exact figures of money sent by them to Chungking year after year cannot be ascertained it is estimated roughly at between 4,000,000 and 8,000,000 yuan a year.

Great as the power of the Chinese is, in French Indo-China, their influence over the inhabitants has been on the decline in the past few years. The causes for this decline are the aggressive advances made by French capitalists, and the gradual awakening of the inhabitants, and measures adopted by the Colonial Government for the protection of the inhabitants. Nevertheless the rice economy of the country remains in the same strong grip of the overseas Chinese who are immovably rooted in the rural communal life of the country. As long as they remain such a strong factor they will continue to be one of the great problems confronting the task of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. By sagacious policies, however, these Chinese can be turned into friendly powers for construction instead of obstruction, concludes the journal.

BUSINESS EXPANDED BY BANK OF TAIWAN

Increase of Capital Needed to Establish Monetary Sphere In South Regions

With the return to the southern regions of normalcy in the economic world, the Bank of Taiwan intends to increase its capital to ¥100,000,000 for the purpose of extending its sphere of business to those regions as "a Southern Bank", reports a recent issue of the Diamond.

Although it is appropriate that, at present when war is still raging, currency and financing operations in the southern regions should be carried on by the contemplated Southern Development Bank under the guidance of the military authorities, the time will come when the banks in general will be required to play an active part in the southern regions, opines the journal.

In the past the activities of the Bank of Taiwan were restricted to Taiwan alone simply because of the fact that Taiwan was the Japanese advance post in the South and the Japanese influence did not go beyond the island. However, the obstacles in the way for the Japanese southward advance were surmounted and the Bank of Taiwan is blessed with an opportunity for extending its activities with its experience in the banking and financing business in the southern regions.

Capital Needed

According to the journal, the reasons cited by the management of the Bank of Taiwan for the necessity of capital increase follow:

1. In view of the remarkable development of Taiwan itself, the Bank of Taiwan requires increased capital as a central issuing bank in Taiwan.

2. With the establishment of the southern monetary sphere, the Bank of Taiwan requires enormous capital for extending its business activities in the southern regions.

With the collection of the unpaid capital of ¥1,875,000 in the first half period of 1940, the Bank of Taiwan had its whole capital paid up and simultaneously an approval was granted by the Finance Ministry for the increase of the authorized capital to ¥30,000,000, which also was paid up in the first half period of 1942. The management of the bank is of the opinion that the increased capital of ¥30,000,000 is not sufficient for the contemplated activities in the southern regions, states the journal in conclusion.

AUTHORITIES DISCUSS PLAN FOR BURMA DEVELOPMENT

Outline Drawn Up as Bulwark For Greater East Asia War Promotion

Rangoon having fallen the reduction of the rest of Burma by the Imperial Forces is now only a matter of time. Concerning the development of this treasure trove, the Japanese military authorities upon careful discussion with representatives there of several ministries of the Tokyo Government and engineers of leading commercial firms dispatched to Rangoon for conducting a geological survey of Burma, have made the following outline plan, materialization of which will prove the bulwark for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, according to the Nichi Nichi.

(1) Concentrated effort will be directed for the production in Burma of metals indispensable for the prosecution of the War such as copper, nickel and cobalt, both in quantity and quality of these products Burma excelling those of any other area so far brought under Japanese influence. Remaining effort will be directed for the increase of cotton output.

(2) The current output level of petroleum, rubber, tin and rice will be maintained unchanged, reserving surplus for future use.

Improving Bicycle Industry

In order to promote efficiency in the domestic bicycle industry through the rationalization of production processes, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry yesterday announced a plan drastically to reduce bicycle manufacturers. The plan requires the reduction of the number of bicycle factories throughout the country from the existing 1,365 by about 80 per cent to 251 either through merger of absorption. Simultaneously, the ministry announced another adjustment plan calling for the curtailment of the number of 2,500 celluloid factories to about 800 also in order to increase efficiency.

GOAL MUCH RAISED FOR FARM PRODUCE

Food Problem Met by Plan to Increase Agricultural Production

In view of the importance of the food problem in the daily wartime life of the people, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has greatly raised the goal of the agricultural provisions production plan for the 1942 fiscal year and instructions to this effect were communicated to prefectural governors. The Government policy on this problem will be explained in detail to about 150 representatives of the agricultural districts who are to meet in conference at the Ministry in a day or two.

According to the new plan, the 1942 goal of rice output was fixed at 71,639,000 koku (a koku is about five bushels) which shows an increase of 218,000 koku above the figure for the previous year. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry drafted the scheme after taking into full consideration the labor and implement supply situations as well as other factors.

More importance was attached, in the mapping out, to the secondary key foodstuffs rather than to rice in an endeavor to set up an autarchic structure in provisions supply for this country. For this purpose, the goal of wheat was remarkably raised by 1,079,000 koku, barley and rye by 1,977,000 koku, corns by 102,000 koku, sweet potatoes by 194,394,000 kwan (a kwan is about 10 pounds) and potatoes by 98,126,000 kwan.

Soya Beans Included

(Noteworthy is the fact that soya bean was added for the first time to the list of the agricultural foodstuffs production scheme. The goals of the scheme for the 1941 and 1942 fiscal years are as follows: (Potatoes and sweet potatoes are shown in 1,000 kwan and others in 1,000 koku.)

	1942	1941
Rice	71,639	71,421
Wheat	14,079	13,000
Barley and rye	17,752	15,785
Corns	900	798
Sweet potatoes	1,672,263	1,487,869
Potatoes	762,674	664,548
Soya bean	3,177	

Meanwhile, competent observers expect that the proposed plan of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will be carried out comparatively smoothly because of the Japanese control over rock phosphate and other fertilizer materials in the southwestern Pacific areas. The fertilizer production in Japan will further be improved by the expected increase in the domestic production of coal and the importation of French Indo-China and South China.

At present strenuous efforts have been directed by the authorities toward the expansion of fertilizer manufacture through the application of the priorities system in the distribution of materials and equipment. Industrial leaders are advocating the early creation of the Chemical Industry Control Association with similar missions to those assigned to other key industrial control agencies, emphasizing that the realization of the project will greatly facilitate the industrial rationalization in this line.

SHIP COMPANY CAPITAL RAISED TO ¥20,000,000

More Funds Needed for Building to Carry Out Program Of the Future

Increase of capital, the long-cherished plan of the Toyo Steamship Company, is about to be realized, and upon the approval of the shareholders whose general meeting is scheduled for March 23 the subscribed capital of the company will be increased to ¥20,000,000 with an addition of ¥5,000,000. New shares will be allocated at the rate of one against three old shares to owners as of July 1. Payment amounting to ¥25 per share will be collected from new shares on August 1 which will raise the paid up capital to ¥17,500,000, states the Oriental Economist, Japanese edition, dated March 21, on commenting the company's business situation.

To own more new ships was the object of the capital increase. The company had a number of new ships of 4,200 tons type recently built by the Asano Shipyard and the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, all of them having been launched in the early part of this year. Another set of ships of 9,300 tons type are now under construction at the Kawanami Shipyard.

For the ships constructed the company spent ¥7,000,000 of which ¥4,000,000 represent the amount collected from shareholders in January and August 1941, the remainder covered by the company's reserves and loans received from financial circles. More funds will be in demand for the ships under construction and for those planned for construction in future.

Capital Increased

The company originally desired to increase its capital by ¥15,000,000, the authorities however approved only ¥5,000,000. This not being sufficient to meet the requirement for the prosecution of the future shipbuilding program, upon the collection of the remaining portion of the new share at the end of this year or early in the next, the company is expected to resort to other means to further increase the capital.

The profit yield of the company has not shown up in the most favorable light in the second half of 1941. This is attributed by the journal to the augmented paid up capital and other causes as freezing of Japanese assets by America and Britain, and the enforcement of official charterage, etc. restricting profit.

Better prospect, however, is possible opines the journal, through commissioning new ships into service. At the same time the journal advises the company to adopt a more conservative policy by such means as lowering dividends to an 8 or 9 per cent level, and on the other hand reserving greater sums toward sinking account in order to give stability and greater health to its financial policy.

Coal Shortage Hits British Industries; Production Declines

In sharp contrast to the coal consumption situation in Britain, which is increasing by leaps and bounds, its production is steadily decreasing, according to a Chugai Shogyo dispatch from Shanghai relaying information from Europe. Coal consumption in Britain has annually increased by millions of tons since the outbreak of war but the volume of production has lagged far behind. With 800,000 miners called to the colors and 60,000 changing their occupations, production is decidely declining. For instance, more than two times the pre-war amount of coal is needed in electric generation. Although it is demanded that miners should be sent back from the barracks, the military authorities are refusing permission. The coal problem is giving much headache to the British Government and industrialists.

AUSTRALIA BOMBINGS PUSH UP SHARE LIST

Tokyo Exchange, New, Closes At High of ¥132.50, Which Is ¥2.80 Up

War news reporting the intensified bombings by the Imperial Air Forces of Australia and the imminence of the fall of Corregidor Island in the Philippines strikingly cheered the atmosphere of the bourse on Thursday, so that almost all listed wares continued to skyrocket at an accelerated tempo. Early in the afternoon session, Tokyo Exchange, new, closed at the high level of ¥132.50, which is ¥2.80 higher than the figure for the previous day.

The upward trend of the bourse issue caused a bullish sentiment in shippings, shipbuildings and oil industrials. On the short-term market, N.Y.K. climbed ¥1.30, its new ¥1.00, Japan Oil ¥1.00, Kita-Karafuto Oil ¥1.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥1.80 and other fiber industrials ranging from ¥0.70 and ¥1.00.

Dealers also rushed to buy shipbuildings both on the long-term and short-term markets. A rosy tendency pervaded Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in favorable reaction to the news that the management of shipyards in Shonan Island will be entrusted to those interests. Nanyo Trade, old and new, rose by ¥2.20 owing to the report that the company will shortly absorb the Nanyo Development Corporation.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K., ¥107.20, its new ¥92.60, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.30, its new ¥101.00 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥94.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.5	u1.6	67.7	68.1
Do. new (25)	38.3	u .7	38.4	38.8
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	156.3	u1.8	...	157.5
Do. new (25)	101.4	u3.0	101.8	102.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	103.9	....	104.1	104.3
Do. new (37½)	93.8	u1.7	94.5	94.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	37.3	u .3	36.9	37.6
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	u1.2	76.1	76.8
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.7	u3.0	108.9	107.2
Do. new (37½)	93.0	u1.6	93.7	92.7
O. S. K. (50)	98.1	....	98.6	98.8
Do. new (37½)	83.7	u1.2	84.2	97.3
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	80.9	u1.7	81.6	81.7
Do. new (25)	52.8	u1.7	53.1	53.6
Uraga Dock (50)	87.7	u1.6	88.0	88.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.8	u2.0	102.9	103.1
Hitachi Works (50)				74.0
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	61.5	u .6	....	62.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.65	106.65	106.65	106.65
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	133.0	133.1	132.2	132.5
N. Y. K., old	107.8	107.8	107.0	107.2
N. Y. K., new	92.7	92.7	92.2	92.6
Kanegafuchi Spin.	156.0	156.0	154.9	155.3
Do, new	100.9	100.9	100.1	101.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	94.0	94.0	93.4	94.2
Osaka Stock, new.	72.4	72.4	72.0	72.9
S. M. Railway	70.4	70.4	70.2	70.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.8
Hitachi Works	75.0	75.0	74.9	74.9
Japan Steel Tube	74.6	74.6	74.2	74.5
Japan Oil	79.4	79.4	78.9	79.3
Japan Mining	60.9	60.9	60.8	60.8
Manchurian Ind	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT REACHES BIG FIGURE

Government in Awkward Position in Spite of Frantic Efforts to Cope With Situation

Despite frantic efforts being made by the Government for absorbing peace industry workers into war industries, the United States is facing a serious unemployment problem with jobless workers amounting to the huge figure of 4,200,000, reports the recent issue of the Kokusai Keizai Shuho.

The Japanese-assets freezing order, originally intended for further intensifying the economic pressure against this country, caused the United States to be a sufferer from the order, continues the journal stating that overnight 175,000 workers in silk industries were deprived of their jobs. Of all the industries of the United States, further states the journal, the motorcar industry was the most severely hit by the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War which resulted in the complete loss by the United States of the supply routes for rubber, indispensable for the industry, from the southern regions. Thus the United States Government was forced to carry out a wholesale prohibition of the motorcar production to appropriate the rubber for military use alone.

According to the journal, the total number of workers thrown out of employment due to this prohibitory order is estimated at 500,000 in Detroit motorcar industries in addition to 500,000 employes of motorcar sales companies throughout the country.

Unemployment Increases

Quoting the official statistics made public by the United States Government, the journal further states that the number of unemployed in January of this year was 4,200,000, an increase of 200,000 as compared with December of last year.

Besides the above number of unemployed, there are some 3,000,000 factory hands in peace industries that are forced to find jobs in war industries. However, it is quite doubtful whether or not the United States war industry is able to absorb these workers. The actual situation will be that even a half that number cannot be employed in war industries, presumes the journal.

In his New Year message to Congress on the budget, President Roosevelt declared that unemployment relief funds amounting to $1,000,000,000 would be curtailed by half, states the journal concluding that the Government of the United States will be in a more awkward position because of the situation caused by the increasing unemployment and dwindling relief funds year by year.

MITSUBISHI TO CONTROL SHONANTO SHIP INDUSTRY

Company Plans to Meet All Demands for Entire South Seas Regions

The Mitsubishi Heavy Industries being commissioned exclusively to manage the shipbuilding industry of Shonanto (former Singapore), one of its directors, Kosaburo Matsui, is heading South by plane to hold negotiations with the authorities of the island. In the brief stop he made at Taihoku on the afternoon of Wednesday Mr. Matsui stated as follows to the Asahi:

"The company considers that it is very fortunate to be commissioned with sole management of the famous shipyard of Shonanto, the excellence of which is widely known to the world. I expect to be there for about five months negotiating with the local authorities preliminary to starting operations. The Empire must have many shipping bases in the South as rapidly as possible for its ships. It is the hope of the company to perfect the shipbuilding and port facilities of Shonanto so as to meet all shipping demands of the entire South Seas area."

Meantime, with peace and order fast returning to Shonanko (the Port of Singapore), local branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan, located in the former Raffles Square, will resume business on March 20. The resumption of the financing activities of these banks will greatly accelerate economic restoration of the southern area.

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.5	+ 2.80
N.Y.K., new, short-term	92.6	+ 4.90
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.0	+ 2.30
Yokohama raw silk forward	154.8	+ .03
Government bond, Kogo 5s	105.70	Same

EXPLOSIVES PLANTS PLANNED FOR TAIWAN

Plans Being Mapped Out by Various Companies for New Factories

In answer to the urge for the increased production of explosives of every description considered necessary for the completion of the natural resource warfare in the proposed Sphere of Greater East Asia, plans are being mapped out by various explosives companies for founding new firms and constructing new factories, reports the Nikkan Kogyo Tuesday.

The Nippon Chisso Kayaku (the Japan Nitrogen Gunpowder) Company's scheme for the establishment of a new ammonium sulphate plant in Taiwan is steadily advancing for the realization of establishing the mother company, the Nippon Chisso Hiryo (the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer) Company on the island.

Taiwan has also attracted the attention of the Nippon Kayaku (the Japan Explosives) Company, which filed an application with the Government-General of Taiwan for the construction of a new explosives company with a capitalization of ¥10,000,000.

New Companies in North

More large-scaled is the plan of the Japan Fats Company. The company is making arrangements for the construction of new factories in Karafuto, Hokkaido and North China. It is further reported in this connection that a new daughter company under the name of the North China Explosives Company will be established and in Karafuto the Karafuto Gunpowder Company will be set up. The new factory in Hokkaido is to be placed under the direct management of the company.

A similar scheme is also being worked out by the Asano Carlit for the erection of factories for explosives manufacturing in Hokkaido and other places.

In connection with the moves of the explosives companies, the paper states further that the Japan Explosives Joint Sale Company and the Explosives Industrial Company were merged into the Japan Explosives Control Company, for the planned production of blasting material.

The new company is to be vested with the right for the controlling of materials for manufacturing explosives and for the distribution of the products of the explosives companies, concludes the paper.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 19
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,763,830
Over Issues	63,830
Deposits	548,603
Loans	451,636

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1942

Indian Outlook

Lord Rothermere in 1930 gave it as his opinion that should Britain lose India, the British empire would, first, economically and, ultimately, politically collapse. At the time conditions in India were disturbed, but they were nothing like what prevails there at present. In 1930 Britain was having a hard time because of the disobedience movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. Today the British Government must deal with the question of India as the last of her possessions in East Asia. The main difficulty of Britain is derived from her eastern position which has undergone a vital change in the past three months.

Premier Churchill, according to reports from Stockholm and other sources, sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India. Of the proposal to be made through Cripps no information is to be had. It is plain, however, that no proposal from the British Government would meet with the approval of the Indian people unless India's independence should be fully guaranteed. On this point, at least, there seems to be no doubt. Leaders of the National Congress and other spokesmen have reiterated their position and made it clear beyond question.

Mr. Churchill's policy regarding India or her home rule is no secret. That he who has stood for the strongest Indian policy or the Government led by him would go far enough to satisfy the Indian people seems least likely. He no doubt hopes to reach some sort of compromise with the Indian leaders through Sir Stafford Cripps who among British statesmen is known to be most friendly to India. On such an outcome the British Premier evidently pins his faith.

The Indian people's experience with British statesmanship has been too bitter. A wise fox is not expected to be caught in the same trap. If this bit of practical wisdom is to prove true, the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps to India is a failure. By change of tactics, British statesmen may succeed in reaching some sort of understanding with the National Congress group. Even in this not quite impossible event, however, there seems hardly any chance of winning over the whole population of India so completely as to drive them to the anti-Japanese front.

Such a feat seems hardly possible from either the military or the political standpoint. India is a country of many princely states, many racial elements, widely diverse languages, and religious divisions. The British policy of administration itself has been clearly against a united India. Britain has contrived, on one hand, to keep down the general populace through the princely hirelings and, on the other, to keep apart the Hindu and Muslim sections of society under the pretence of protecting minority interests in the country.

British statesmanship has all but exhausted its vocabulary to justify the part the British empire is bearing in the current war. Fight for democracy, racial freedom, and other slogans have been taken up. But the record of the past is too clearly against Britain. British exploitation of unarmed and peaceful peoples stands out against British statesmanship in all parts of the world. But this nowhere more conspicuously than in India.

The general populace of India today see their position more clearly than they have done ever before. Opportunity knocks at India's door. Of all people this is best realized by the Indians themselves. What is more important, they realize as never before that their freedom is never to be looked for as a gift from any foreign hand, but that they must fight and get it themselves. And their outlook of success has never been more encouraging.

Thus, India for the Indians, as our Premier recently put it, is on the march to her long cherished goal. It would indeed be not easy to bring together the four hundred millions who have been torn and remained apart. It has not been done for many generations. But the opportunity now provided through the collapse of British defenses in East Asia is such as has not been seen in even more generations. And the people who have shared the misfortune of foreign rule should be able to unite their voices in one prayer when their goal is so clear and their way so well prepared as appears at this moment.

MacArthur's Flight

The flight of General Douglas MacArthur, former commander-in-chief of the United States army in the Philippines, to a safe refuge in Australia reveals the true plight of the American forces. Despairing of holding out any longer even in some small corner of the Philippines, the American commander has run away.

The American public is reported to be rejoicing over the escape of the general, but we wonder what there is for Americans to be so happy about. The American Government itself must have some misgivings about the true significance of MacArthur's flight becoming generally recognized, for it has issued a warning against the interpretations which might be put on the event by circles abroad. That such a warning is considered necessary proves that at heart the American Government itself recognizes the fact that MacArthur's flight is really far from being an occasion for rejoicing.

Despite the warnings of the American Government, certain interpretations are so obvious as to be inescapable. In the first place, it is a most graphic proof that the United States has despaired of doing anything further in the Philippines and has therefore scuttled ship and abandoned the Filipinos to their fate. All the predictions we have been making for weeks that this is just what the Americans would do, have come true.

The appointment of MacArthur to the post of commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific with headquarters in Australia is also a significant confession. The appointment was obviously a device to disguise the precipitous character of MacArthur's flight. Going to a new position of course sounds better than merely running away, but what it really signifies can be seen from the location of the headquarters in Australia, indicating the steady retreat of the Allied line of defense farther and farther to the south. We have no objections to whatever title MacArthur may assume, as long as like this one it means retreating farther and farther away.

The fact that the general public in the Allied countries is hailing MacArthur as the only man now capable of leading the Allied forces is a clear evidence of the pitiful dearth of Allied leadership. That one general can mean so much to the Allied cause is a damaging confession that the rest of their leaders are unworthy of confidence. Hysterical emphasis laid on the supposedly miraculous qualities of this one man reveals how worried the British and Americans are over their continued reverses and how frantically they are clutching at this one straw represented by MacArthur.

ANGLO-U.S. STRUGGLE INCREASES WITH DEBACLE IN EAST ASIA WAR

Two Democratic Nations Thrown Into Sad Plight With Loss of Defense Lines on Land and Sea

By TOMIN SUZUKI

Tomin Suzuki, editorial writer and till recently foreign editor of the Yomiuri Shimbun, was formerly on the editorial staff of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun and served as its European correspondent, 1926-34. He has published Nazis no Kuni o Miru (Observations on Nazi Germany).

From Contemporary Japan,
March issue, 1942

Part I

Being cornered by successive military reverses, the "Democracies" have lost their air noble. They are now begging other nations to come to their rescue. But their political rigmarole is not making any tangible impression on the neutral countries. They have now become "soft" toward India and Chungking in an endeavor to make their front line of resistance against Japan. Yet the Anglo-American appeasement policy is provoking criticism.

The occupation of Singapore by the Japanese Forces has radically altered the complexion of East Asia, which is no longer the storm-center of the Anglo-American de trop ambitions. The loss of this vital bastion has signposted the eventual collapse of the "democratic" war mill in Asia, for Japan's control over the southern Pacific has not only been assured, but the Indian Ocean sea-lane has been directly exposed to the menace of the Japanese Navy and sky raiders.

Collaboration Frustrated

The United States, having lost control over the Philippines and other advance bases in East Asia during the initial stage of the Pacific war, has been compelled to withdraw to what is called "the internal defense line," connecting Panama, Hawaii and Alaska. In normal circumstances, this defense arc can be militarily useful provided the outer advance posts, consisting of the Philippines, Midway, Wake, Johnston and Palmyra islands, are made to act in cooperation with the British and Netherlands military stations scattered in the southern Pacific. But the current Japanese victories have frustrated the fruition of such a collaboration.

When the situation in East Asia was growing tense, the United States dispatched its army and navy observers to Singapore, Bangkok, Port Darwin, Canberra and Auckland in February, 1941, indicating that Washington had significantly realized the importance of using the possessions of the "Democracies" in the southern Pacific for its own defense purposes.

However, most of these strongholds in the southern Pacific, including Singapore and others, have now been placed under Japan's control, leaving only Australia and Java yet to be occupied. Almost all the surrounding islands of Java have been secured by the Japanese Forces, with the result that Java is literally marooned. Occupation of Java by the Japanese Forces is now a question of time. Australia, too, is in the same plight as Java.

Military Strength Insufficient

Even if it is argued that the American advance bases in the Pacific were not strong enough to withstand superior Japanese assaults, there is no reason why President Roosevelt could not extend substantial aids to the British and Dutch military stations to countermand Japan's offensives. This proves that the United States does not possess military strength capable enough to resist Japan in the Pacific area.

The joker is that before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, American military experts and commentators exaggerated the strategic advantage of their country, little imagining that their Pacific "lake" would undergo an unprecedented transformation in the event of a showdown with Japan. Because of this wishful optimism, America has been forced to retire into its so-called "internal defense line."

To make matters worse, the loss of the British and Dutch colonies in the southern Pacific has dealt an irreparable blow to the wartime economy of the Anglo-American line-up. As the tortresses of Singapore were of vital military value to both London and Washington, so British Malaya and the Straits Settlements were indispensably important to their wartime economy. Malaya was not only one of the richest possessions of Britain enjoying international commercial prosperity, but it is the largest center of tin and rubber which are essential for the development of modern industry. Consequently Malaya played a unique role in the movement of world economy.

Malaya's Position

During the past quarter of a century the United States imported about half the world's total output of tin and two-thirds of rubber from Malaya. For instance, in 1939 it acquired 54 per cent of the total rubber export and 69 per cent of the total tin turnover. In 1940 its purchases came up to 57 per cent and 78 per cent respectively. These facts bespeak how important a position Malaya was occupying in the wartime economy of America.

Dollar diplomacy also is the fundamental basis of relations between the United States and the Netherlands East Indies. It is true that the rich resources of the colony have been developed through the efforts and help of Britain and the United States much more than those of the Netherlands itself. It is, therefore, natural that these two countries should persist in controlling the destiny of this economic reservoir.

According to the statistics for 1929, out of direct investments of various countries in the Netherlands East Indies aggregating £229,000,000, British investments amounted to £31,000,000 and American investments to £6,000,000. This economic advantage facilitated the subsequent expansion of Anglo-American business and industrial concerns, and as a consequence, the investments of Britain and America began to increase year by year, paving the way for their capitalist hold over several key industries. For example, rubber, tin and tea industries are managed by an international cartel dominated by British capitalists and sugar industry is operated by an American cartel.

Supremacy Waned

As regards oil industry, it is also under the joint control of the British, American and Dutch capitalists, transacting business through the Royal Dutch Shell, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Socony Vacuum interests. But this supremacy of Anglo-American capitalism has waned considerably, as it has already been ousted from Malaya and key positions of the Dutch East Indies. Although Java has not yet been completely occupied, it is a fact that the supply of materials to the United States and Britain from that locality has been effectively intercepted by Japan. Therefore, it can be said that the democratic Powers have been cut off from their material supply bases, accelerating their anticipated military collapse in the southern regions.

The final eclipse of the Anglo-American "democracy" from the southern Pacific will hasten the downfall of British domination in Burma and India. The present rate of Japanese advances deep into Burma will ultimately cause the elimination of Anglo-Saxon influence from that country. In spite of the fact that northern Burma is mountainous presenting difficulties for swift Japanese operations, it would not be unreasonable to predict that the general situation there will shortly turn in favor of Japan. In respect of India, it is questionable whether Britain will be able to retain its control over that country, particularly when the upheaval in East Asia offers a timely opportunity to the Indian people to assert their right of self-determination.

British Rule in India

It is obvious that the British Raj (rule) in India has been placed in an uncertain position. When in 1930 Winston Churchill sternly advocated the suppression of the non-cooperation movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi and his associates, he declared: "We have no idea of abandoning India, the most brilliant and precious jewel of the Royal Crown, because India bespeaks the glory and might of the British Empire more than any of those of our territories."

The subsequent British maneuvers to strike a bargain with the Indian nationalists either through conciliation or through intimidation seemed to have only increased the tempo of the independence movement in the country and the nationalist leaders, taking advantage of the outbreak of the European war, demanded India's political separation from Great Britain. At the present moment a large section of the Indian people are indignant, because their country is being made a theater

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Economy and Simple Life

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

Yoritomo's high example in frugal life and conscientious devotion to duty was followed by none with more sincere emulation than by some Hojo regents, notably Yasutoki (in office 1225-1241) and his grandson, Tokiyori (in office 1268-1284). These two Hojo regents had paved the way, so to speak, for the spectacular victory which Hojo Tokimune (in office 1268-1284) scored over the mighty Mongol hordes in 1281; and that was the greatest national crisis Japan had ever faced, and may easily be compared with the yet greater crisis we are now fighting to conquer. The revered author of the "Shinno Shotoki," who was unsparing in his praise of Yoritomo, paid a high tribute to the three Hojo regents, going so far as to say that but for them there was no knowing what would have become of Japan.

A Model Statesman

Many impressive anecdotes were told about them, illustrating their modesty of mind, purity of character and their simple life and sympathetic conduct. Soon after Yasutoki had been appointed regent, his famous aunt, Masako, handed him a considerable fortune left by his father to be distributed among his brothers. Yasutoki, instead of taking the lion's share of the patrimony as he was entitled to, only took a very small portion, giving the bulk of the money to his younger brothers, and on Masako expressing wonder, he answered, "I have inherited the regency and that is enough for me."

The same spirit of self-denial and temperate abstinence characterized his conduct in public affairs. He lent money to the poor without taking interest, and scrapped such debts when they proved too poor to repay. He often distributed rice among the indigent and famine-stricken while for himself he practiced severe economy, often omitting one meal during the day and sitting in a dimly-lighted chamber at night to save the oil. He never made new clothes, always wearing old hats and old suits, both frequently mended. This at a time when money was being prized as it had never been before, when parents sued children and uncles and nephews quarreled over money matters in the Court of Law.

When attending the young Shogun in his palace, Yasutoki refused to sit on the seating cushion offered, and when worshipping at the temple dedicated to Yoritomo, squatted on the paved ground below the steps, instead of going up into the hall above, as the priest asked him, Yasutoki pleading that if the Shogun had been alive he would not have dared to sit in the same room with him. Thus, when Yasutoki died at last, people were said to have grieved as if they had lost their own father.

A Dog Regent

Tokiyori, the fifth Hojo regent, grandson of Yasutoki, had an astute mother in the famous Matsushita Zenni, who gave him when young, stern object lessons in economy by teaching him how to repair the paper doors by patching over the broken parts only, and he grew up to be a wise, benevolent statesman. Once he sat up till midnight, discussing affairs of State with a congenial friend, Osaragi Nobutoki, when, wishing for refreshments, began to sip sake, but there being nothing to eat, the regent asked his friend go into the kitchen to see if there was anything. The latter went and ransacked the cupboard till he found some bean-paste and both fell to eating it as they drank and continued discussion. The example of such simple living set by the greatest man in the realm could only have exerted a salutary influence on the manners and morals of the people, preparing them for the stern trial of flesh and spirit which awaited them in the next generation.

If the three Regents mentioned were mirrors of simple life and self-restraint, Takatoki, the 14th Hojo Regent (in office 1316-1326) was everything which a Regent should not be. His luxury and arrogance were only matched with his capricious humors. He was a great patron of dogs and dog-fighting, and collected thousands of dog warriors of which champions or favorites were dressed in silken robes and carried about in palanquins before which passers-by were made to bow as before some superior beings. In food his tastes were no less extravagant. He made it a rule, for one thing, to have "nine dishes of dainty food for nine cups of sake he drank." It was only half a dozen years after he resigned his office that the House of Hojo collapsed thanks largely to his own detestable administration.

How to Be Popular

Japanese history abounds in such flagrant object lessons about the fatal consequences of luxury and extravagance in rulers that people have come to consider it axiomatic that economy and simple living are the virtue par excellence of the statesman. Whenever they see a man appointed to a key post in the Government, they will instinctively ask about his private life—what sort of a house he lives in, what is the style of his daily life, etc. In this respect the public opinion in Japan is extremely censorious, unlike in "democratic" countries where one's private life is one's own affair about which no outsiders have any business to ask anything. Whoever is ambitious to deserve the high confidence of people in this country should never be known to have expensive or luxurious personal habits. There never was or is a public idol in Japan but is a model of plain simple life.

(To Be Concluded)

JAVA STORES PLENTY OF FOOD IN SPITE OF DENSE POPULATION

Rich Land, Containing 20,000 Islands, Found in 1596; Yields Enormous Natural Wealth Annually

Java is the twelfth largest island in the world with an area of 48,000 square miles, and formerly the principal, richest and most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies, officially called the Netherlands Indies since 1934.

With 821 persons to the square mile, Java is the most densely populated land mass in the world, and its ever-increasing population, has risen from 9,000,000 to 45,000,000 in the last century. The natives are now being helped to emigrate to Sumatra and Borneo as they were reproducing at the rate that would have caused the figure to reach 116,000,000 by the end of the century.

Java and the adjacent island of Madura comprise one of the two units of the Netherlands Indies. The other, referred to as the "Outer Possessions", consists of the island of Sumatra, (the Riouw-Lingga Archipelago(which with an area of 163,000 square miles), the Riouk-Lingga Archipelago, (which with Karimon, Anambas, Netura Islands, Tambelan and part of Sumatra forms the Residency of Riouw) the islands of Banka and Billiton, part of the island of Borneo, Celebes Island, the Molucca Islands (Ternate, Halmahera, Buru, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachian, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Weter), part of New Guinea, part of Timor Island, the islands of Bali and Lombok and numerous lesser islands numbering in all 20,000, lying along the Equator from about 6 degrees north latitude to 10 degrees south latitude between the mainland of Asia and the Phillipines and Australia. They form the bulk of the Malaysia.

Found in 1596

The Dutch found this rich land in 1596, but only started to work it in earnest a century ago. They built a vast water system to multiply the fertility of some of the islands and have in every way shown how to get the best out of a colonial empire.

The islands are luxuriant even for the Tropics and annually produce enormous natural wealth. Besides raising sufficient food for the dense population, there is produce for export in great quantities.

From Java alone sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, indigo, spices, tobacco, copra, tin, rice, oil, iron, gold, sisal, hemp, palm-oil, tapioca, gulphur, teakwood, quinine (cinchona) and rubber are exported.

If necessary the Netherlands Indies could totally supply the world's rubber. The export of rubber is controlled by the "International Rubber Regulation Committee for Netherlands India." The tin production of the islands is also regulated.

Imported 75 Years Ago

Approximately 99 per cent of the world's supply of quinine (cinchona) comes from Java. The first improved trees were imported into the island 75 years ago. Seeds of trees with a high quinine content were turned down by the British and bought by the Dutch. Seven to 10-year-old cinchona trees are dug up, the roots removed and the bark stripped from the tree by Javanese workers with a chisel. The flaked bark is then put into wooden trays and exposed to the sun to dry and taken under cover when it rains. The bark sometimes yields as high as 18 per cent quinine. The Dutch have raised the quinine-producing bark from a 3 per cent yield (as in the case of the wild trees in Peru) to 18 per cent, as the result of grafting with the high-quinine-content Cinchona ledgeriana of the Netherlands Indies, on a sturdier but inferior stock for hardiness. This is done by Javanese workers.

The ideal cinchona seed is shaped very much like a human tooth. Selected seeds are wafted out of the pile by feathers held by Javanese women workers. Quinine sacks are worth £25 wholesale. The production of quinine has been reduced by 50 per cent as the world was over-supplied. After the bark has been stripped from the tree and the roots removed, the trunk becomes cordwood.

Tea Plantations

There are a number of tea plantations in the Preager hills of Java surrounded by teak forests. The tea buches are for the most part shaded by accacia trees. Blowing and drying sheds and coolie houses form part of the estates which are run for the most part by Dutch planters.

The guilder with the same foreign exchange value as that of the Netherlands, is the monetary unit of the Netherlands Indies whose administrative capital is Batavia, on the island of Java.

Water-grown rice became the universal diet of the Netherlands Indies only 90 odd years ago. The rice fields of Java feed all the Indies.

The ploughing of the rice paddies (sawahs) is done in November at the beginning of the rainy season. The seedlings are transplanted later in neatly spaced rows in the flooded paddies, situated on the terraced slopes of the Java hills

Goldfish and Carp Raised

After the rice has been harvested, goldfish and carp are sometimes raised in the paddy ponds, shaded at times by banyan trees, which are held sacred in Java.

On the island of Madura part of each village's revenue is assigned for the breeding of racing bulls to improve the stock. These bulls become the symbol of the villagers' patriotism and teams of racing bulls are run for the honor of the village, across the aloon-aloon (pasture) for the village championship.

These annual races are the most important sporting event of the year, and are not only run over dry ground but also over flooded paddies, as rice is largely grown on the island. Not only the fastest but also the most beautiful bulls are awarded prizes. They wear jewelled collars and head-pieces, (taken off when racing) which often take the villagers the whole year to prepare. Excitement prevails throughout the racing period and the whole village in en fete.

With Aid of Buffaloes

Much of the work of the islands is done with the aid of water buffaloes. Even a small native child is able to manage these great ungainly beasts. This is, however, for the greater part a fallacy.

Although provided with what appears to be the toughest hide, these mud colored beasts are nevertheless very sensitive to the sun and heat. After exposure for any length of time in either, the hide cracks. For this reason the water buffaloes are to be found wallowing in deep pools of muddy water, with only their nostrils and part of their heads above water.

Then are 3 000,000 water buffaloes on the islands, over 4,000,000 oxen, which draw the two-wheeled carts, and 700,000 horses (none are used for farm work). Among the wild animals are to be found rhinoceros, elephants, tigers, orangutangs and, as is the case in all tropical countries, snakes both poisonous and otherwise.

Testing Instrument Available in Germany To Detect Faulty Spots in Welded Seams

It is a well-known fact that by arc welding joints can be made equal to or even greater in strength than the metal plates which were joined together. For this reason arc welding is being used to an increasing extent in all sorts of industries, such as shipbuilding, the automotive industry, and, last but not least, the always important armament industry.

On the other hand it cannot be denied that the actual strength of a welded seam, to a large extent, depends upon the ability and care of the workman who does the welding job. It is rather difficult, if not impossible, to judge the quality of a welded seam by its outside appearance.

Luckily enough, there is a newly developed testing instrument available now, made gy Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft, Berlin, Germany, which makes it possible to detect any faults and weaknesses in welded seams after their completion. This welding seam tester operates on a rather unusual principle.

Using the magnetic field of the welded seam itself and its irregularities caused by inside flaws and other faults, the device is equipped with a small moving coil which vibrates at a rather high speed. The minute A.C. voltage induced in this coil is either measured by a small galvanometer or observed and analyzed by the operator by means of a pair of ear-phones.

Any faults in the welding in this manner are clearly indicated, appearing either as galvanometer deflections or become apparent by a distinct change in the humming tone of the ear-phones.

After having completed a welding job the operator moves a small bar type steel magnet once over the welded seam. In this manner he magnetizes the seam. If there are any holes or other faults in the welding the intensity in parts of the magnetized field, set up by the operator's moving his magnet over the seam, in the neighborhood of such faults will be smaller than in the rest of the seam. Therefore, the voltage induced in the small vibrating coil not only will be smaller but in addition its wave-shape will be somewhat different, thus enabling the operator to discover by the change of tone in his ear-phone the faulty spot which must then be rewelded.

Vibration of the small coil is caused by an electric magnet which is connected to an ordinary A. C. current supply of 50 or 60 cycles by simply plugging the welded seam tester into an outlet of the workshop's lighting circuit. The small detector coil is attached directly to the armature of this magnet and therefore oscillates with the frequency of the power supply.

Many faults in welded seams have been discovered by this simple, yet reliable, instrument in the past few years, and so this inexpensive but important vibrating welded seam analyzer, in its own way, has been helping continuously to build up the excellent reputation which arc-welding has acquired in the course of time.

Pearls of Wisdom

There is not a moment without some duty.—Cicero

• • •

Simple diet is best; for many dishes bring many diseases; and rich sauces are worse than even heaping several meats upon each other.—Pliny

• • •

If thou wouldst preserve a sound body, use fasting and walking; if a healthful soul, fasting and praying.—Walking exercises the body; praying exercises the soul; fasting cleanses both.—Quarles

• • •

That which God writes on thy forehead, thou will come to it. —Koran

• • •

That which is not allotted the hand cannot reach; and what is allotted you will find wherever you may be.—Saadi

• • •

Man supposes that he directs his life and governs his actions, when his existence is irretrievably under the control of destiny.—Goethe

• • •

Drunkenness is nothing else but a voluntary madness.—Seneca

• • •

The end of doubt is the beginning of repose.—Petrarch

• • •

If the course of human affairs be considered, it will be seen that many things arise against which heaven does not allow us to guard.—Machiavelli

• • •

Regimen is better than physic. Every one should be his own physician.—We should assist, not force nature.—Eat with moderation, what you know by experience agrees with your constitution. —Nothing is good for the body but what we can digest.—What can procure digestion?—Exercise.—What will recruit strength?—Sleep.—What will alleviate incurable evils?—Patience.—Voltaire

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Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

ANYA KORO
(The Dark Road)
1922

By NAOYA SHIGA

Part I

This novel consists of three parts: volumes one and two and a prologue. The end of the story, however, has not yet been fully developed. The author himself has said: "I have attempted in this work to develop a story wherein serious consequences are born of a single improvident error."

The prologue bears, in particular, a separate account under the subtitle, "Reminiscences of the Leading Character." This, as the reader will gather from the caption, is written in retrospect—a narration of the leading character Kensaku Tokito's boyhood memories.

Of all the children in his household, he alone had been treated by the father with cold indifference, and he had always thought that his mother was the only person who really loved him. But when she passed away, he was for some unaccountable reason taken over by the grandfather and brought up under his care. This grandfather, who maintained a separate home, had a streak of vulgarity in him—a man whom the boy could neither love nor respect. He led a base and ignoble life with a young mistress called O-yei. All these circumstances of his earlier years were, to the boy, a constant riddle which his young and tender mind could not unravel.

Livelihood Assured

In the first volume Kensaku, who resolved as he grew into manhood to become a writer, undertook to establish a bunke—a branch or collateral family—on the death of the grandfather, and lived with O-yei. Having received a sum of money from the father, his livelihood was assured. But reared as he had been in an environment singularly lacking in affection, the circumstances of his adult life—his relations with his kin—affected him none the less with a sense of solitude.

Among his relatives was an aunt by marriage, whom alone he trusted and respected; but when he asked for her daughter's hand, he was curtly refused, quite contrary to his anticipations. The wound he received from this rebuff cut deep into his heart. It was not his disappointment in love that wrankled in his breast so much as the belief that the aunt in whom he placed his confidence had violated that trust. It was hardly conceivable to him that the human being could be capable of such duplicity, and though he felt that there must have been some special reason for this attitude which was beyond his comprehension, the fact that he could not ascertain the truth vexed and irritated him. He plunged into a life of dissipation.

Though he was attracted to a number of women, he refrained from involving himself in any too serious a fashion. Nevertheless, the rampant spirit of evil that nightly assailed him filled him with torment. He thought of it, among other things, as a phenomenon that materialized in the form of an oddly shaped dwarf in order to perform odd dances on the roof of his house. But the fact that such sensations were gradually enticing him toward O-yei could not but arouse apprehensions in him.

Scenery Makes Him Happy

In order to escape from this feeling of unrest and uneasiness, he went to live in the distant city of Onomichi. The scenery, the mode of life of the place which differed so greatly from that of Tokyo, at first made him happy. Presently, however, the day came when he could no longer endure the boredom and the solitude of his life there. He left Onomichi for Kotohira on the island of Shikoku across the Inland Sea. While he was still aboard his ship on his way there, his feeling of loneliness and of a heavy and painful sense of oppression which seemed to drop over him, was such that he had already become a prey to wild fancies and delusions.

These introspections finally led him, upon his return to his temporary home in Onomichi, to resolve upon marriage with O-yei. He thus arranged to inform her of his intentions through Nobuyuki, an elder brother with whom he was on the closest terms of all the brothers. Nobuyuki replied that O-yei had rejected his proposal. He sent him a further report that had a significant bearing on the unhappy fate which had been thrust upon his shoulders. He, Kensaku, was not the son of the man whom he had known as his father. He was the offspring of an illicit relationship between his mother and the grandfather at the time of the father's travels abroad. This revelation was much too cruel a blow to him. But instead of being crushed by the blow, he became, on the contrary, very serious and rigid in his attitude toward life. He firmly resolved that he would thereafter proceed with diligence upon the only course left to him—that of writing. Whereupon he found himself able to subsist with rather a more settled feeling than formerly.

But through Nobuyuki's inadvertence the fact that he had proposed marriage to O-yei became known to the father. The father went into a rage. He threatened to turn O-yei out of the house. Kensaku, upon hearing it, hurried back to Tokyo. It is easy to understand the feelings behind the father's tempestuous displeasure, whose own father had seduced his wife and who was now confronted with something like a retributive situation wherein the son of that sinful union proposed to marry the mistress of his father. Kensaku himself no longer felt like insisting upon that marriage proposal.

Retires to Zen Temple

Nevertheless, being solitary, he could not endure parting with O-yei. He felt, moreover, that it would be unreasonable to do anything which might lead the guiltless O-yei to consequences bordering on cruelty. Hence his hurried return to Tokyo. Nobuyuki, finding himself in a painful predicament in this conflict between Kensaku and the father, finally gave up his position in the firm with which he had been associated up to know, and retired to the Zen-do—Zen temple—in Kamaku-

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,431 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

TURKEY IS AROUSED AS BRITISH PERSIST IN HOSTILE ACTIONS

Submarines Reported Hovering Around West Coast—Sensation Caused

BOMBING CASE SETTLED

Government Making Efforts to Appease Public Indignation—Grave Results Feared

D.N.B.

ANKARA, March 19.—The speech of the Turkish President Ismet Inonu re-emphasizing Turkish neutrality may be taken as a warning by all those who believe they might gain something by provocations, was the comment of Turkish parliamentary quarters. They, moreover, pointed out the timeliness of the speech in view of the new British violations of Turkish sovereignty. The Turkish press thus far has offered no comment.

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—The "blind" bombing of Milas on the western coast of Turkey by British planes appears to have been settled with the British admission of the bombing and the proposal to idemnify damages.

However, investigations made by the Turkish authorities have revealed that before and after the bombing incident, submarines which are believed to be British, came close to the west coast of Turkey. This has caused considerable sensation among the officials and people of the country.

They opine the bombing of Milas might have been a mistake, but the cruising of British submarines near the Turkish coast at the same time is, however, looked upon as a British attempt to intimidate Turkey in cooperation with Soviet pressure on the eastern Turkish frontier no matter how the British side might explain the incident.

The Turkish Government, which has again declared its neutrality is meanwhile endeavoring to suppress public indignation; fearing that it might lead to serious agitation.

Just when Turkey is deciding its final attitude in the current war, the British attitude of resorting to such means of threat is angering the Turkish public and future developments are being very keenly watched by all circles.

Rounds Up Communists

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—Thirty members of the Soviet Communist Party residing in Turkey have been arrested by Turkish authorities in connection with the attempted assassination recently of Colonel Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, and about 700 Communist students in Ankara have recently been rounded up, according to information reaching here today.

Ali Yucel, Turkish Minister of Education, is reported to have been shot at by two students apparently in retaliation for Government action taken against Communists, but is said to have narrowly escaped being hit.

With the recent British bombing of Milas, the abortive plot against the life of the German Ambassador and Soviet penetration into the northern part of Iran, the people of Turkey are reported to be very restless, while Communist activities in Turkey recently have become active in various sections of the country, leading to the round-up of Communists by Turkish authorities.

Working on Barter Accord

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—Negotiations which have been under way for some time between Britain and Turkey for the conclusion of a 30,000,000-Turkish lira barter agreement are likely to reach an agreement in the near future, it was reliably disclosed here today.

The new barter scheme reportedly calls for the exchange of Turkish wool, raw cotton, vegetable oils and dried fruits for British machinery, hides and rubber.

The only hitch in the negotiations is that Turkey is reluctant to accept the British proposal that a portion of the credit should be advanced outright in cash, reports said.

In view of the difficulty in shipping goods from Britain to Turkey, the two countries reportedly will arrange for the shipment of Turkish goods after the arrival of British goods.

The Turkish authorities are reported to have stressed the point that the proposed treaty shall not conflict in any way with the existing German-Turkish trade agreement.

Negotiations also are being conducted by the Turkish Government for trade pacts with Italy, Switzerland, Hungary and Bulgaria, it is reported.

Named Thai War Adviser

Domei

BANGKOK, March 18.—Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena, former Thai Premier, today was appointed adviser to the Supreme Military Council, while Major-General Luang Kriang Sakdi Bijit was appointed commander of the air defense corps. The appointments were made with the objective of vitalizing the Thai defense forces.

American Infiltration Of Australia Welcomed As Alliance Talk Hinted

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—American infiltration of Australia, according to New York reports published by Swedish papers, has reached such a stage that the Australians are openly discussing Australia's Anschluss with the United States after the war. For the time being, Australia is speaking of an alliance. Significant is that the United States dollar is already regarded as a legal tender in Australia. Meanwhile, the United States Expeditionary Army Corps, which has already landed in Australia, is busy with the peaceful penetration of this continent. The American soldiers are building roads, telephone lines and airports and in their free hours are being celebrated in theaters and cinemas as heroes of today and tomorrow. Audiences are singing the American national anthem repeatedly without following it up by their own national anthem. American soldiers, the report added, were more popular with the womenfolk in Australia than the Australian soldiers but so far marriage between the United States soldiers and Australian girls has not yet been permitted.

AFGHANS SEEN AWED BY JAPAN'S SUCCESS

People Eager for News of More Victories—Cripps' Mission Likely to Fail

Availing themselves of the inauguration of the international telephone service between Japan and Afghanistan on Thursday, the Yomiuri office put through a call to Toshio Katsube, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Kabul, who, after disclosing that the brilliant victories of the Japanese Forces are the cynosure of surprise and admiration of the Afghans expressed his views that the forthcoming visit of Sir Stafford Cripps Lord Privy Seal, to India will, in all probability, end in failure.

Yomiuri: Mr. Katsube? We appreciate your efforts, particularly now that the international situation has become delicate and complex amidst the turmoils of the world.

Mr. Katsube: Thanks. I am very glad that with the opening of the telephone services, I can converse with my people in the mother country. All the Japanese residents in the Afghan capital are gathered around me, excited and trying intently to catch your voice over the wire.

Yomiuri: Are the Japanese residents safe?

Mr. Katsube: They are doing splendidly. There are in all 21 Japanese still living in Afghanistan and they are in a perfectly healthy condition. Affected by the war, the shortage of various living requisites is gradually materializing and the commodity prices are indicating an upward tendency, but thanks to the courtesy shown by the Afghan Government, there are no inconveniences whatsoever insofar as the Japanese daily life is concerned. However, we are all dying for news from home for we are leading the life of exiles.

Yomiuri: Do you get the news revealing the gigantic successes of the Japanese Forces?

Mr. Katsube: Of course. From the news that disclosed the American debacle at Pearl Harbor, the fall of Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Rangoon and the unconditional surrender of the combined enemy forces in the whole of the Netherlands East Indies, the victories scored by the Imperial Forces are so overwhelming that the radio news alone is far from sufficient to satisfy our hunger for more detailed reports. Each time the news announcing Japanese victories is broadcast, all the Japanese residents gather at the Japanese Legation and hold celebrations.

The means of importing Japanese goods were severed when the Japan-India steamship route was disrupted but a nominal quantity of sake was brought over by a staff member of the Legation, who arrived here aboard the evacuation ship, Hie Maru, in October last year.

At each news heralding the victory of the Japanese Forces, we drank a toast on this sake, but such occasions are so many that the last drop of sake has been consumed long ago, and we are now using whiskey for this purpose.

Afghans Admire Japanese

The feeling of admiration toward Japan among the Afghans is steadily mounting as each broadcast reveals the smashing setbacks of the Anglo-American forces. Even the so-called lower classes of people in this country knew of the crushing defeat handed the Russian Baltic Fleet during the Battle of the Japan Sea and ever since then, they have held with pride the fact that in their veins flows the same blood as the Japanese because they are also an Oriental race.

Such a feeling reached an "explosive-point" with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and with the smashing victories scored by the Japanese Forces all along.

Due to these circumstances, the Japanese people in Kabul cannot help

(Continued on Page 2)

RUSSIANS MASSING TROOPS ON AFGHAN AND INDIA BORDERS

Soviet Consulate Staff at Herat Increased—Tension Prevails

MAY INVADE TEHERAN

Viewed as Aftermath of London-Moscow Defense In West Asia

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—The Soviet Union is concentrating large detachments of troops along the borders of Afghanistan and India, according to a Transocean report from Ankara received here today.

The report further states that the Soviet Union is greatly increasing the staff of the Soviet consulate at Herat, Afghanistan, and considerable uneasiness is being felt in Afghanistan.

May Enter Teheran

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—Soviet forces are preparing to invade Teheran, capital of Iran, according to reports reaching here. This plan is regarded as a result of the decision rendered in the British-Soviet joint defense in West Asia.

Realizing that the main front of the German-Soviet War will be shifted to the Caucasus and West Asian areas in the future, it is reported the Soviet troops have attempted to strengthen their positions in those areas with the understanding of the British forces before Germany commences her operation.

Meanwhile, taking advantage of the Soviet advance into West Asia, the British have recently started to suppress the anti-British movement in West Asia and also to further extend the area of the present War.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union is seriously trying to keep its position in West Asia only for defensive purposes and not to make it offensive from its basic standpoint of considering the present hostility only as a defensive war.

Consequently, it is expected that the Reds will take a very cautious attitude as regards the British intrigue.

Britain Seen Worried

The advance of Soviet troops into Iran is now being watched with serious concern by several interested countries in Europe and America. Britain, though still remaining silent outwardly, is secretly planning to check the advance, while the United States is of the view that the reported Soviet move will be ignored for the sake of the desired success of the Allied resistance against the Axis Powers.

Turkey, on the other hand, in view of the Soviet expansion being overshadowed with the natural consequence of endangering Turkish existence, is reported closely watching the situation. Germany knows quite well, it is presumed, that its expected military operations to drive out British influence from Western Asia will be met with stronger resistance than could be expected from the weak recruits under the British command.

The Asahi dispatch from Istanbul, Wednesday, carrying the information obtained from the Iranian Embassy at the Turkish capital, said:

The Soviet troops in Iran recently opened negotiations with Prime Minister Ali Soheily over the demanded dethronement of the King and the proposed joining of Iran with Soviet rule under a dominion status. The advance troops were first composed of one division of mechanized infantry and another of cavalry. Later two infantry divisions and one cavalry, one of which entered via the Caucasus, were added.

Of these reinforcements, some have been dispatched to southern Iran and others to the northern border to further advance into the oil district in Iraq. Meantime, another Soviet division of cavalry has already arrived at Tabriz in northern Iran.

Consulate in Palestine

The Asahi dispatch, carrying the information received from Jerusalem, disclosed that the Soviet Consulate-General had been newly established at Jerusalem. The Consul-General, a new arrival from the Soviet Union, through his vigorous activity, has lately succeeded in gaining the support of many Arabs for the Communistic cause. He has founded a Communist newspaper at Jerusalem, which is engaged in propagating Communism among the Arabs in various countries.

This Soviet Consul-General, meantime, is busying himself in acquiring the support of the Armenian and Kurd races scattered all over Western Asia. To attain his cause he is said to be resorting to all possible means, from the instigation of certain leaders among the two races down to the appeal to the religious faiths of these peoples.

Britain, in the face of these Soviet moves, is apparently troubled. Although no official protest is said to have been lodged by the British Government with the Soviet Union, as yet, some secret moves are going on among the British authorities to best meet the situation. The proposed Arab conference at Cairo, for example, although out-

(Continued on Page 2)

Brilliant Landing Move Succeeds

The landing on Java Island in the face of enemy resistance that led to the unconditional surrender of the enemy forces on the Dutch East Indies after only nine days of campaigning will go down in history as one of the highlights of the War of Greater East Asia. Shown above are crack landing units of the Imperial Army making their dashing attack on Javanese soil. (Censored by War Ministry)

CHIANG AND WAVELL BLAME EACH OTHER

Both Generals Wrangle Over Allied Defeats in Burma

Domei

RANGOON, March 19.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of the British forces in India and Burma, and General Chiang Kai-shek are trying to pass the buck to each other for recent Allied military failures in Burma, according to information available here.

Sir Archibald reportedly has protested to General Chiang for the latter's failure to move Chungking troops quickly enough to aid the British forces in Burma. General Chiang Kai-shek is said to be defending himself on the grounds that it was impossible for large Chungking forces to be sent to Burma from Yunnan Province over the Burma route alone and that British troops gave up Pegu entirely too soon.

In this connection, political observers here expressed the belief that Britain, following its traditional policy of defense at the expense of other nations, attempted to decoy General Chiang Kai-shek into Burma in order to have Chungking troops act as a stalking-horse for Britain in staving off the Japanese attack, while Chiang Kai-shek contrived to ensure the security of the Burma supply route.

Military Agreement Concluded

A military agreement concluded between London and Chungking called for Britain to defend the area south of a line between Toungoo and Prome and for General Chiang Kai-shek to defend northern Burma and the Burma route.

At the same time, Britain offered to open a new supply route for General Chiang Kai-shek from Bhamo, in Burma, to Tali-hsien, in Yunnan Province, as the price for her request that General Chiang flank the Japanese troops in case the latter should assail the British-Indian forces, observers pointed out.

However, the same sources continued, as a result of the British defeat along the Sittang River and at Pegu, the British-Indian forces abandoned Rangoon much earlier than was generally anticipated, while the Chungking forces gathered along the Burma-Yunnan border did not move at all. Hence General Wavell's protest.

It is generally considered here that the future movement of the British forces which abandoned Rangoon is the key to the destiny of the joint strategy between the British troops in Burma and the Chungking forces.

Chungking Signs Agreement

Domei

NANKING, March 19.—It is learned here that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chungking envoy in London, on March 6 concluded an agreement with the British Government for the importation of 800 motor cars from India in the ensuing one year period.

The Chungking Ambassador reportedly is also negotiating for the importation by the Chungking regime of tanks and modern war weapons.

No More Miracles

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, March 19.—No longer is there the possibility of a miracle victory by the British Empire and the United States as their defeats have been fatal, remarked the spokesman of the Chungking Foreign Office in a radio address delivered on March 18. He also recognized the superior military strength of Japan, and doubted whether the United States and the British Empire would be able to supply Chungking with arms and muni-

(Continued on Page 2)

Gallant Activities of Japan's Submarines In Cleaning Up Enemy Shipping Recounted

The Imperial Submarine Fleet in the Indian Ocean have accounted for 11 enemy ships totaling 80,000 tons during the course of the war, according to an Imperial Headquarters report on March 17.

Between the lines of this simple announcement may be visualized the sleek forms of the Japanese submarines, speeding through the tropic seas, 5,000 miles from the mainland of Japan.

Between each word, the observer seems to see tall columns of water shooting up into the air as torpedoes find their marks; he seems to see the sweating forms of the submarine crew as they toil in their confined space in the overpowering heat of the tropics.

Among the 11 ships sunk, were four ships of the 10,000-ton class.

A Yomiuri correspondent at an unknown base secured an exclusive interview on March 18 with the commander of a submarine, which accounted for one of the four ships mentioned above and the Commander gave an interesting account of the activities of the submarine fleet in the Indian Ocean. His narrative follows:

Hunting for the Prey

White clouds drifted southwards as our ship speeded northwards through the blue waters of the Indian Ocean, leaving a trail of white foam in our wake. Eight days had elapsed since we had left our base. Day after day we saw nothing but the sea and the sky.

The heat was unbearable. Our bones seemed to melt, and it was all we could do to keep ourselves from fainting under the heat. The only thing that kept us on our feet, was the spirit inculcated in us by long years of intensive training.

"No sight of the enemy yet?" I looked round at the men toiling away in the heat, sticky sweat trickling down their grimy faces.

We sighted the enemy at about 2 p.m. I was looking through the periscope when a sinister, bird-like shape darted through the clouds and came into my field of vision. It was an enemy scouting plane.

The periscope slid silently into the water, and the plane passed overhead without noticing us. It roared past and disappeared toward the south.

The submarine continued its course northward at full speed. Sometimes I wondered if we would ever succeed in finding the enemy with only the eye of the periscope to help us in all that broad expanse of ocean. Four or five hours passed as in a dream, and the tropic sun began to sink below the horizon. Dusk was falling, and when it became dark we could do nothing.

Enemy Craft Sighted

It was about 8:20 p.m. and the lower rim of the sun was just touching the horizon when I was startled by the report coming in through the speaking-tube: "Black smoke, 10,000 meters ahead."

The submarine sped through the darkening waters, with is periscope out. The huge, black shape of a fully-armed ship became clearly visible through the periscope. I saw at a glance that it was about 17,000 tons, and it was pursuing a zig-zag course.

I decided to sink it the moment dusk fell and accordingly, followed the ship, imitating its zig-zag course. But this policy was an error, for soon a squall burst upon us with the suddenness peculiar to the Indian Ocean. The sky became a black shroud and the rain fell in torrents. The sea became a raging turmoil and gigantic billows dashed upon us.

Unlike the squalls of the southwest Pacific, the squalls of the Indian Ocean do not clear up quickly, but last for several hours.

Night had fallen, and we could not see an inch in front of us. But we hung on to that ship determined to ride in the storm and defy the elements. I was determined to sink that ship, whatever the obstacles.

Those aboard the ship did not know it was being followed and it continued its course at a steady 10 knots an hour. We stuck to it for three hours and still the squall showed no signs of clearing up. There was nothing else for it but to hang on, and wait for the storm to end.

At about 1 a.m. the squall cleared up suddenly. The clouds dispersed, and a pale moon began to show itself. Presently, the moon shone down clear and bright, and the ship was clearly visible in the moonlight.

Gunners in Action

At my orders, the crew sprang into action. "Ready!" The gunners grew tense. "Fire!" The submarine rocked slightly as two torpedoes shot out on their deadly errand.

There followed a few seconds of tense waiting. My eyes were glued to the periscope. Even as I watched, the first torpedo struck the ship amidships, and a tall mushroom of water shot up into the air.

"Chief Engineer, come here and look" I yelled to the Chief Engineer. Even as he took my place, a second explosion vibrated through the water, and echoed round the sides of the submarine. The crew danced for joy, for this second explosion told them that both the torpedoes had found their marks.

"Signal Chief!" yelled the Chief Engineer, "Come and look!" the Signal Chief jumped forward, and peered into the eye-piece. As he looked, he saw the ship break in two.

As the prow and stern began to sink, the jagged ends of the broken hull looked like the gaping jaws of some sea-monster baring its teeth in its death-agony.

Presently, the ship broke completely asunder. The broken parts sank swiftly and within two minutes since the first torpedo had made its direct hit, the ship had disappeared beneath the waves.

CHANG TO VISIT YOKOSUKA

Naval Base to Honor Manchou Envoy at Luncheon

Premier Chang Ching-hui is scheduled to leave Tokyo this morning for Yokosuka where he will be the guest of honor at a luncheon party to be given by the Navy.

In the evening, the Manchoukuo Premier who is visiting Japan as a State Envoy, is scheduled to attend a dinner party at the Imperial Hotel to be given by the Manchoukuo Ambassador in honor of Japanese Government representative and diplomatic representatives of Germany and Italy.

STANDLEY TO LEAVE U.S.

New Envoy to Moscow Expected to Take Northern Route

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—Rear-Admiral William Standley, retired, newly appointed United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is expected to leave for his post within a few days, presumably over a northern route, according to a Washington report received here today.

President Roosevelt conferred a special decoration on the new Ambassador today at the White House in recognition of the Rear-Admiral's services while on the active list, the report disclosed.

SURPRISE LANDING AT SILONAY BY JAPANESE UNITS REPORTED; ENEMY COMMANDER CAPTURED

More French Killed From British Attacks Than During Warfare

D.N.B.

VICHY, March 19.—The number of Frenchmen killed by the British since the beginning of the armistice was higher than the number of Frenchmen killed during the hostilities from September 3, 1939 to May 10, 1940, it was stated by the French Secretary-General for information on Wednesday. On the average, five French civilians have been killed and 15 more civilian or military persons injured every day since the date of armistice in June 1940, stated the report in conclusion.

SPOKESMAN BLASTS ALLIED PROPAGANDA

American and British Lies Recoil as Boomerang on Own Heads

The futility of the propaganda spread abroad by the British and the American Governments against Japan was shown up by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of the foreign correspondents held today.

"The British propaganda machine," said the spokesman, "is busy manufacturing stories in an attempt to reinvigorate the fast-waning morale, not only of their own people, but also for their Allies as well.

"Recently the British Propaganda Ministry had its broadcasting staff make public a comparison of the estimated war potentialities of the principal countries.

"According to this cable, taking the German figure at 100, the combined potential strength of the Allied Powers is arbitrarily estimated at 370, and that of the Axis Powers at 185."

Commenting on this, Mr. Hori pointed out that if the British wished to indulge in the game of juggling with figures, they were quite free to do so, but that if they thought they could influence the intelligent people of the world by the mere presentation of such dogmatic figures, which showed no reliable standard of calculation, nor other necessary details, they were sure to be disillusioned.

"Also it may be noted," added the spokesman, "that the British propagandists are violating their own taboo in propaganda, which they gave up in the same broadcast, namely, 'If the lie is recognized for the deliberate untruth, the whole campaign of propaganda falls to the ground.'"

U.S. Propaganda Childish

Turning to the United States, Mr. Hori declared that the American pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

ARGENTINE STAND NEUTRAL DESPITE YANKEE INTRIGUE

Public Sentiment Toward Japan In Leading Latin American Countries Reported

Commenting on public sentiment toward Japan in the three leading nations of South America, the Asahi correspondent in Buenos Aires today reported that although pressure against Japanese nationals has been intensified lately in Brazil, public sentiment in Chile remains comparatively calm and Argentina has been adhering to a policy of strict neutrality, according to Domei.

The Brazilian Government's attitude toward this country is becoming markedly unfriendly. Itaro Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to Brazil, is allowed to leave the Embassy premises only for an hour a day. In the interior of Brazil a number of Japanese farmers have been arrested on charges of espionage, while telephone conversations in Japanese have been banned in Sao Paulo, the Asahi correspondent said, adding that some Japanese have been arrested in Sao Paulo because they had been talking Japanese on the streets.

In Chile, however, public sentiment has been comparatively calm and moderate, the correspondent cabled. In retaliation for the sinking of a Chilean vessel off New York, mobs on March 17 stoned German and Japanese shops in Santiago, but the Government, maintaining a calm attitude, has been rushing investigation of the case.

Although some labor organizations and a few newspapers have been advocating severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations, it is generally believed that the Chilean Government will refrain from taking any hasty action on the matter.

Despite desperate maneuverings by the United States, the Argentine Government has been adhering to a policy of strict neutrality, the Asahi correspondent stated, concluding it is generally believed that any change in this attitude will be unlikely.

No Resistance Offered As Dashing Move Made in Dark

CALAPAN IS OCCUPIED

Domei

ON THE PHILIPPINES FRONT, March 18.—Crack Japanese Army Forces operating in the Philippines, achieved a sudden landing at Silonay, on the northeastern coast of Mindoro Island, in the early morning of February 27 in close cooperation with Japanese Naval Units, it was reported here today.

The landing operations were carried out in complete darkness and no resistance was offered by the enemy.

Japanese troops which advanced swiftly from their coastal bridgehead met resistance for the first time near the Calapan airfield located three kilometers west of Silonay.

Repulsing the enemy, and taking the enemy commanding officer prisoner, the Japanese Landing Forces completely occupied the city of Calapan at 9:20 a.m.

Admits Port Darwin Raid

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—Japanese air formations fiercely attacked Port Darwin twice today, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin officially announced at Canberra, according to a dispatch received here from the Australian capital.

Japanese bombers, flying at a low altitude in their second raid, poured a rain of explosives on the naval base at Port Darwin, the Prime Minister revealed.

Oilfields Intact

With peace and order being restored in Sumatra following complete domination by Japanese Forces, Sumatran oilfields will come into operation earlier than expected as the greater portion of the oil-bearing areas were saved from destruction, according to a war correspondent of the Asahi, reports Domei.

Although some oilfields were destroyed by the Dutch forces before their retreat, the greater portion fell intact, owing partly to the rapid advance of Japanese Forces and partly to instructions issued by the Netherlands East Indies Government prohibiting destruction of the oilfields in the belief that the Dutch forces could repulse the Japanese.

In a short period of one month since the surprise landing at a certain point in northern Sumatra, all key points in Sumatra have been placed under Japanese control and all administration machinery has been handed over to the Japanese, according to the Asahi correspondent.

A part of the Japanese Units is now proceeding to a certain place 90 kilometers west of Medan, in northern Sumatra, to rescue interned Japanese numbering about 150, the correspondent said.

The greater portion of the property of Japanese nationals was seized and sold at an auction held by the Dutch authorities.

NEW MAIN RAILWAY LINE IN CHOSEN IS COMPLETED

Will Open for General Traffic On April 1 After Ceremonies At Anato

Domei

KEIJO, March 19.—Another main line covering a distance of 345 kilometers between Eisen, junction of the Tokai line, and Keijo, capital of the peninsula, will be open to traffic on and after April 1 with the recent completion of 62 kilometers of construction work between Eishu and Teisen.

The new railway, has been constructed at great expense within seven years, in view of the important nature of traffic services in Chosen, considered as a strategic base of Japan.

The traffic services will be open to the public following due ceremonies to be held on April 1 at Anato in Keisho Hokudo. The new line will serve much in the exploitation of raw materials in remote places, such as Gijo, Anto, Tanyo, Teisen and Genshu, along which the line runs.

WAR JUST STARTING, JOYOUS NATION TOLD

Don't Be Blinded by Victories In Southern Regions, Warns Army Spokesman

Warning the nation against being blinded over the glorious victories the Japanese Forces are gaining in the southern regions, Major Kinzo Nakajima, of the Army Press Section, stated in a nation-wide broadcast at 8 p.m. Thursday that the country must not forget the real significance of the Greater East Asia War, reports Domei.

Stating that although the Anglo-American Powers have lost their foothold in Asia, Major Nakajima pointed out that this alone does not mean Britain and the United States will capitulate to Japan. He said it is not known what methods the enemy will resort to in the future, and that Japan should be prepared for any eventuality.

Emphasizing the fact that the battles up to now have been fought in East Asia, Major Nakajima said the nation should not forget that the territories taken by the Japanese Forces in the southern regions belong to the Asiatics.

Ultimate Aim Stated

In this connection Major Nakajima expressed deep sorrow that "many of our Asiatic brothers" have died from Japanese guns; but, he added, Japan's ultimate aim is to drive out all Anglo-American power and influence from these regions, thereby creating a sphere for the Asiatics.

Pointing out that occupation of the southern regions is only a means of carrying out the present war against the United States and Britain, Major Nakajima declared that the real battle against the Allied Powers has just begun.

He said, "with the natural resources which have fallen into the hands of Japan through the occupation of these territories, Japan will continue in its task of crushing America and Britain.

Japan's future, Major Nakajima declared, depends on whether the nation will succeed in effectively utilizing and developing the natural resources it has secured in the southern regions. He added that if development of these resources is not smoothly accomplished, final victory would not be so easy to anticipate.

Nation's Cooperation Asked

Although the military authorities will take the lead in carrying out this vital mission, the entire nation must offer its cooperation, Major Nakajima stated. For this purpose, he added, the East Asia Development Council has been organized and many prominent civilians have been sent to the southern regions.

Declaring that developing natural resources is vital to prosecution of the war, Major Nakajima stated that the nation must not expect these resources to flow into the country for home consumption. These resources are to be used specifically for war purposes, he declared.

"We must not forget China and Manchoukuo," Major Nakajima declared, adding that the present victories in the southern regions have been accomplished only because of the victories and large-scale construction work carried out by our men in China.

If the campaign in China were to slacken, or the defense of Manchoukuo be threatened, it would impede the successful prosecution of the war in the South, Major Nakajima stated.

Asiatic Unity Stressed

Speaking metaphorically, Major Nakajima said the men in China are like the string of a bow which has been bent to its fullest extent, and through the power of this string an arrow can be shot to far off regions.

In concluding his speech, Major Nakajima stated that the cornerstone of the nation's defense is unity among Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and that the purpose of the Greater East Asia War is to construct a sphere of peace and prosperity in this part of the world.

The nation, he concluded, should not be intoxicated by the "glorious achievements in the South," but must steadily and firmly continue its great task of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Chiang and Wavell Blame Each Other

(Continued from Page 1)

tions to enable further anti-Japanese resistance.

The Chungking spokesman's address was in substance as follows;

"With the fall of Rangoon, Chungking has been cut off entirely from outside sources of goods. As a result, the people of Chungking must realize that they will have to suffer more sacrifices than ever before. The United States has been devoting its best efforts toward the manufacture of arms and munitions. But it is impossible to think that material superiority alone can be a decisive factor in successfully resisting Japan. In fact Japan's victories up to the present has made the situation of the United States very difficult.

"Having had her navy completely destroyed at Pearl Harbor, it will not be easy for the United States to regain her former fighting strength. Thus for the time being, the United States will have to remain powerless. Therefore, we must continue our resistance by using most effectively what arms and munitions we have now.

Since the outbreak of the present war, we have seen what strength Japan actually possesses. We fear that Japan will win decisively against Britain and America.

"Britain is now facing the greatest crisis in her history. In the history of the British Empire there are many instances of a great statesman arising in a great crisis. In the present case, unless a great genius appears in the British Empire, it will be faced with a most serious situation.

"The Soviet Union is continuing its resistance against Germany on the eastern front, but their forces have suffered more losses than the Germans in the winter campaign, although they may have succeeded in their resistance to some extent. We can no longer place our faith in miracles from the British and Americans. The only hope left for the Allies is the resistance of Chungking. If arms and munitions are sufficiently supplied, we will fight to the end, but whether we shall have the supply of arms and munitions will depend on the United States and the British Empire."

Special Envoy Comforts War Wounded

General Chang Ching-hui, Manchoukuo Premier, accompanied by his suite, visited the First Army Hospital, Ushigome, Thursday afternoon, and donated ¥100,000 to all Army hospitals in Japan as a fund for comforting the sick and wounded officers and men. The party inspected hospital facilities, and viewed handiworks made by patients. Particularly, Premier Chang was impressed by the exhibition by patients wearing artificial limbs, of bicycling, firing machine-guns and drilling. The party also visited the hospital attached to the Army Medical School during the afternoon.

DIET SESSION NEARS END

Petitions Committee to Submit Bills On Wednesday

It is expected that the forthcoming plenary session of the House of Peers on March 25 will be the last session of the present Diet, if no bills other than those to be presented by the Petitions Committee of the Upper House are submitted, according to Domei.

The members of the Petitions Committee held four sub-committee meetings Thursday morning in order to arrange final matters regarding their bills.

AFGHANS SEEN AWED BY JAPAN'S SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1)

but feel great pride in walking on the streets, eating at cafes, strolling in the parks, in fact everywhere they go they are welcomed. Afghanistan has been suffering from British pressure ever since the time of Queen Victoria, and consequently, it may be only a natural outcome that the people are friendly toward the Japanese people.

What I wish to say at this moment with particular emphasis, however, is the fact that the enemy countries are resorting to a very crafty means of disseminating false and absolutely groundless propaganda to the effect that Japan is trying to dominate Greater East Asia at the sacrifice of the small countries.

Such a rumor affects not only Afghanistan alone but other countries in the Near East as well, for, it is impossible to guarantee that a part of the people, even in Afghanistan, will not be moved by the enemy propaganda. It is necessary, therefore, for Japan to take necessary measures in smashing such rumors of vicious nature.

Yomiuri: Will you please tell us something about the conditions at the Afghanistan-India border?

Traveling Restricted

Mr. Katsube: Generally speaking, a peaceful atmosphere is prevailing. Although the Indian soldiers are mobilized, they are concentrated on other areas and the number of troops in this vicinity, I think, is insufficient. Surveillance and procedures in crossing the border, nevertheless, are very strict and even diplomats are subjected to travel restrictions. The same applies to the Afghanistan-Soviet border.

Both the Soviet Union and Britain are refraining from instigating the Afghans because such a result would actually result in the incitation of Britain by the Soviet Union and vice versa.

Now that Afghanistan is pinned between the Japanese influence from the East and the German influence from the West, however, there is no telling what measures Britain and the Soviet Union, out of desperation, may resort to in winning the country to their side.

Yomiuri: Attention in Japan is focussed on India surrounding the scheduled visit of Sir Stafford Cripps. What is the general opinion in Kabul, where most accurate information regarding India is available in this connection?

May Turn Out Sour

Mr. Katsube: Personally, I am of the opinion that the visit of Sir Stafford will be a fruitless. Various conjectures are currently being held among the diplomatic circles here as to the nature of the conciliatory plans, which are to be brought by Mr. Cripps, but it is clear that he will suggest, not the independence of India, but the institution of an autonomy Government in India.

Even if the Indian National Congress compromises, the conflict between the Congress and the Mohammedan's League will see further intensification surrounding this problem. In other words, whether an independence or autonomy is given to India, it seems hardly possible for Britain to achieve her real object of dragging India into the current turmoils of war.

Yomiuri: Then, how do you picture India after the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps?

Mr. Katsube: That will remain a task for Japan. Japan's policy toward India after the Burma campaign will decide the fate of the Indian public and Indian history. What will decide the future course for India is not the visit of Mr. Cripps, it depends entirely on Japan. I must stress, however, that unless extreme care is taken in doing so, there are chances of creating a riot for India is a very complicated country.

ISHIZAWA TO RETURN

Will Sail for Japan Soon From Batavia

Domei

BATAVIA, March 18.—Yutaka Ishizawa, Japanese Consul-General here, who has been rescued from his internment of three months at Sukabumi, north of this city, together with 35 other Japanese nationals, will return home shortly.

He is expected to return to Batavia from Sukabumi in the near future and will sail for Japan.

Pavolini Leaves Munich

D.N.B.

MUNICH, March 18.—Alessandro Pavolini, Italian Minister for People's Culture, left here Tuesday night after a conference with Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels. The outcome of this visit will be the "further strengthening of relations between the connecting Axis Powers in cultural matters," it is reported by the German news agency.

Nazi-Bulgar Accord

Transocean

SOFIA, March 11.—A German-Bulgarian agreement has been signed concerning the supplying of about 42,000,000 kilograms of raw tobacco at an estimated value of over 4,000,000,000 levas to Germany and to territories occupied by German forces. The provisions of the agreement extend to the Bulgarian tobacco harvests of 1941 and 1942.

BOATS WITH WEALTH FROM SOUTH IN PORT

Treasure Ships' Arrive in Shibaura Loaded With Resources

Bearing concrete evidence of the vast natural resources of the Southwestern Pacific, "treasure ships" loaded with sugar, rice, raw rubber, mineral ores, coal and fertilizers arrived at Shibaura early this week, reports Domei today.

Arrival of the much-awaited cargo within three months of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War reveals concretely that reconstruction in the footsteps of occupation is going on smoothly and heralds the mutual benefits, which will accrue to all Asiatic countries when the Co-Prosperity Sphere is established firmly.

The efforts of the Army and Navy to transport the goods to Japan safely over more than 2,000 kilometers of open waters likely to be infested with enemy submarines and raiders can be fully appreciated when one considers that the Allied nations are putting their full strength into guerrilla warfare.

However, no losses have occurred from enemy attacks and already several hundred thousand tons of goods from the occupied areas have arrived in Japan up to the end of last month.

Observers commenting on the arrival of the goods declared that there is no doubt that more than enough for Japan can be obtained from the South Pacific areas, but stressed that the people must not think that living conditions will improve too quickly.

The war is just past its first stage, they said and added the real struggle is yet to come—the long protracted trial of endurance that may last for years.

Moreover, they declared that the people, when the goods are distributed, must not think that an unlimited source exists and fall into the wasteful extravagance of the decade before the outbreak of the China Affair.

Rather, it is the time to use these goods sparingly with a full sense of appreciation for the unimaginable hardships endured by the men on the various fronts.

Furthermore they asserted it is time to strengthen the determination for the many trials that may come about before final victory comes to Japan.

Japan Gets Richer

Meanwhile, the Asahi declared that contrary to the fact that the people's life is getting more and more difficult in Britain and in the United States, Japan on the other hand is getting richer and richer.

The present arrival of the southern resources, the paper states, clearly proves that the Greater East Asia War, the war not for destruction but for construction, is proceeding perfectly as was originally planned.

When the people receive these resources, which are expected to be distributed soon, the journal said the nation should appreciate with much gratefulness the kindness rendered by the crew of these transports as well as the ships that convoyed them safely into port.

Britain Stops Making White Bread, Cakes From Next Month

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 12.—The production of white bread is to be discontinued in England as from April 6, it was officially announced in London. Beginning April 20, neither cake nor pastry may be produced. Simultaneously, the production of sweets and chocolates is to be considerably curtailed.

Spokesman Blasts Allied Propaganda

(Continued from Page 1)

paganda is more childish and more laughable than that of the British, and that their clumsy propaganda will do no harm to Japan.

"On the contrary," asserted the spokesman, "It is certain to be a boomerang to their own publicity program, which has been fast losing its trustworthiness.

"The American Government must have realized this, for the latest information we received says that the American Government officially announced on March 18 that "we will hereafter make public all information good or bad regarding the war unless it does not help the enemy."

Mr. Hori emphasized that this official announcement is an admission, though belated, that the past American official announcements have not told the whole truth.

"This decision to tell the truth," stated the spokesman sarcastically, "must be quite pleasant to the American public, who are hungry for true and unadulterated reports of the war."

"But unfortunately," he added in conclusion, "the development of the war both in the Greater East Asia and the Atlantic is such as to compel the American Government to issue reports, which are bound to help the enemy."

TEXTILE TRADE BREWING TROUBLE IN BRITISH MILLS

Lancashire Hit the Most—No More Permits Allowed for Yarn Orders

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—The British textile industry, which is concentrated particularly in Lancashire is confronted by serious difficulties.

The Cotton Office at Manchester, it was revealed yesterday, has informed textile industrialists that they cannot count on permits for executing orders for years of medium and fine qualities, at least not in the near future.

The Lancashire textile industry before the war produced chiefly fine quality yarns from which fabrics were woven. Cloth required for Government orders is usually made from a much coarser quality of yarn.

It would be difficult for the Lancashire textile industry to convert to the production of yarns of coarser qualities as that would require new machinery for practically the entire plants which, however, cannot be obtained at the present time.

Russians Massing Troops on Afghan And India Borders

(Continued from Page 1)

wardly pronounced as a project to deliberate on the best possible way to stage united Arab resistance against the Axis Powers, is in reality meant to check the Arabs from going to the Soviet camp.

Under the circumstances, the United States alone is rather optimistic. This country, it is surmized, thinks that if Soviet Russia advances down to the coast of the Persian Gulf, American strategic goods may be more easily sent to Russia so that the Soviet front against Germany can be strengthened. This can be done only at the cost of the immediate interests of Britain, the United States is reported to be expecting.

Troops Seen Disorganized

The same situation is affecting Germany a little differently. All the defense troops rallied under the British command in Western Asia, as so far viewed by Germany, are the combinations of varied races, with very little discipline and fighting spirit. These enemies can be dispersed by one blow once German operations are directed to this area, it was expected. The case is different with the realization of the anticipated occupation of the whole of the Iran and Iraq districts by the Soviet troops. Germany must take into consideration the fact that Russians to be stationed in the districts will be those already well-trained in Turkistan therefore well accustomed to the climate peculiar to western Asia.

In the meantime, the Turkish Government has been keenly concerned with the Soviet-instigated independence movement among the Armenian and Kurd races, which, the Government alleges, has much to do with the Turkish national defenses on the border regions. The Government, on February 24, called the British and Soviet Ambassadors to Turkey to the Foreign Ministry and requested them to make detailed reports about the situation in Iran. The Ambassadors also were handed a representation intimating the serious concern harbored by the Turkish Government.

CHURCH NOTICE

German Evangelical Service on Sunday, March 22nd 1942 at 10 a.m. at the Kobe Union Church, 34 Ikuta-cho 4 chome, Kobe Preacher: Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig

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U.S. GUILT IN SINKING SEEN

Responsibility for Attack on Chilean Ship Suspicious

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 19.—Rumors are widespread that the Danish steamer Tolten, sunk while under charter of a Chilean steamship company, was attacked by a United States' warship to stir up anti-Axis sentiments in Chile, the United Press reported from Santiago yesterday.

The details of the sinking of the 1,850-ton Tolten have not yet been received by the Chilean Government, but it has filed a strong protest with Axis diplomatic representatives alleging that Axis naval units were responsible for the disaster.

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, March 20

ASAHI—Dangerous Step Taken by Brazil
NICHI NICHI—Serious Reconsideration Urged Brazilian Government
YOMIURI—Vanquished General in Australia
HOCHI—Turkey's Future Move

Dangerous Step Taken by Brazil

ASAHI

Allegedly for the purpose of compensating the loss of a vessel sunk by a submarine on the Atlantic Ocean, the Brazilian Government recently confiscated the property of Axis nationals residing in that country. This outrage committed by the Government, in turn, instigated ignorant people there who attacked and ruthlessly plundered shops owned by the Axis nationals. Not only for the unlawful acts committed against foreign nationals who entertain no hostile intentions whatsoever toward that country, but the Brazilian Government must also be held responsible, morally, for the riots carried out by the mob in that country.

Not a single Axis nation, which is regarded with enmity by Brazil, entertains malicious intentions toward that country. Japan, although desirous of promoting friendly relations with that country, has never, in the past, impaired Brazil's political and economic interests. Fully understanding the intention of the home Government, the Japanese people residing in Brazil have faithfully observed the laws of that country and fully respected the neutral stand maintained by it vis-a-vis the present world situation. The very nation which aggravated relations between Brazil and the Axis Powers is Brazil itself. Although the recommendation concerning the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers was passed at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in January at the proposal of the United States, the reason for its passage was abstract.

On the ground of this abstract reason—that any act of aggression against one nation of the American continent is an act of aggression against all nations of the sphere—the Brazilian Government on January 28 severed diplomatic relations with the Axis nations and since then has been intensifying pressure on the Axis nationals residing in that country.

It is only natural and proper that the Foreign Office recently filed a stern protest with the Brazilian Government against the outrage. The Brazilian Government, needless to say, must be held entirely responsible for any developments likely to arise as an aftermath of the riots in that country. There is nothing more dangerous than a careless act by a neutral nation.

Serious Reconsideration Urged Brazilian Government

NICHI NICHI

We had understood that heavy pressure applied by the United States forced the Brazilian Government to sever its diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, swallowing up the recommendation passed by the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in January. We had even sympathized to a certain extent with the stand of the Brazilian Government which had to yield to "dollar diplomacy."

It is an unforgivable atrocity, however, that the Brazilian Government recently confiscated a portion of the property belonging to the Axis nationals residing in that country in retaliation against the recent sinking of a Brazilian vessel without taking any peaceful means for investigation of its cause and reason. Instigated by the outrageous act by the Government, anti-Axis riots are reported to have occurred in that country of late, which we regret extremely for the honor of a great nation as Brazil, particularly in view of the friendly relations maintained with this country for many years.

It may have been because of its geographical distance from the Axis Powers, that prompted the Brazilian Government to commit such an outrageous act. If so, it has made an irreparable error. Desperately trying to retrieve its declining fortune, the United States has been hoping and scheming to force that country to enter into a state of war with the Axis Powers. Brazil is about to be caught in a trap laid by the United States. The step taken by the Brazilian Government this time, itself, is an unforgivable outrage. The Brazilian Government must seriously reconsider the fact that it is inviting grave consequences which may concern the fate of that country in the future.

Vanquished General in Australia

YOMIURI

With the wholesale unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, which was the base of operations of the Allied forces after the fall of Singapore, military junction between the United States and Britain has been completely cut off in the middle of the Southwestern Pacific Ocean. Since there is no other way but to put up their last resistance with Australia as the base, they have desperately been strengthening the defense of Port Moresby and other outposts in that neighborhood. No matter how desperately the enemy try to wriggle, they can never escape the vigilance of the Imperial Navy which has seized control of the Greater East Asia Sea after destroying the combined fleet of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia. Port Moresby, where American air reinforcements are reported to have been massed, the Solomon, Florida and Wanawana islands and Horn Island in the northern extremity of Australia have already been exposed to successive bombings of the Imperial Naval Air Force. Thus, the attack on the third base of enemy resistance has been carried out already by our daring forces.

According to an announcement by the Washington Government, General Douglas MacArthur, former Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Philippines who had been cornered in the Bataan Peninsula since the fall of Manila, has arrived at Australia to assume command of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific replacing General Archibald Wavell. No matter whether it was requested by Australia or forced by the United States, the establishment of the Allied military headquarters in Australia with the vanquished general as the Commander-in-Chief is nothing but an open manifestation of hostile intentions toward this country by Australia, which will inevitably force the Imperial Forces to deal a fatal blow on that country.

As witnessed in the establishment of the general military headquarters of the Allied forces in Batavia, as soon as Java Island was exposed to imminent danger following the successive fall of Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes into the hands of the Imperial Forces, Britain, on the pretext of the importance of India's defense, removed General Wavell from Java and caused the complete isolation of the Netherlands East Indies. In this connection, it was disclosed after the surrender of the East Indies that, of the total of approximately 100,000 war prisoners captured there, only one-twentieth were Anglo-American troops. Moreover, it was further revealed that arms supplied by the United States and Britain were out-of-date, of a type which can hardly be used with any effect in a modern war. Thus, it was brought to light that the aid they shouted about was nothing but deceit.

The same bitter experience suffered by Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and France in Europe was again witnessed in East Asia by the fall of the Netherlands East Indies. If Australia is still relying upon Anglo-American aid despite these examples, it is simply incorrigible.

According to foreign cables, Australian Premier John Curtin is reported to have told the nation that the United States' aid would further be strengthened with the arrival of General MacArthur. If it is true, it will simply accelerate the destruction of that country. Thus, Australia will be remembered in world history as the greatest tragedian.

Turkey's Future Move

HOCHI

Since the outbreak of the European War, Turkey has taken great pains in order to maintain its neutrality. Sitting on the fence between the Axis and the Anglo-Soviet side, Turkey, thus far, has succeeded in doing so. For Germany, however, Turkey forms a key advance post for operations against the Anglo-Soviet forces in Iraq and Iran as well as for the advance toward North Africa and Suez. For Britain and the Soviet Union, that country forms a barrier for the defense of their military influence in the Middle East and North Africa from German offensives. Thus, Turkey maintains the key strategic position on the southeastern front in the European War. Therefore, the fate of Britain and the Soviet Union will depend much on future moves of Turkey, while for Germany and Italy it will mean the acceleration of the successful conclusion of the war. With both sides desperately trying to win Turkey over to their own side, world attention is now focussed on the future moves of that country.

In order to induce Turkey to participate in the war, the assassination of German Ambassador Franz von Papen and bombings of Milas in the western part of Turkey took place one after the other. As soon as an economic agreement was concluded between Germany and Turkey concerning the supply of materials, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden lost no time in proceeding to Ankara with the purpose of signing an Anglo-Turkish economic agreement. Meantime, the Soviet Union is reported to have detailed a portion of its troops from Iran to Iraq with the purpose of encircling Turkey from the eastern border.

Under such a situation, keen attention is naturally focussed on the future moves of Turkey. We can hardly believe Turkey will dash to its ruin by siding with the Anglo-Soviet Powers whose defeat is obvious now before the forthcoming spring offensive of the Axis Forces. It is sincerely hoped that speedy, decisive action will be taken by the Turkish Government at this critical moment.

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